The Columbian.

G. E. ELWELL,
J. K. BITTENBENDER, } Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1880.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XIV, NO. 13
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLV, NO. 4

THE COLUMBIAN.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, (STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)

Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

AT TWO DOLLARS per year, 50 cents discount allowed when paid in advance. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance. No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

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SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y.
One inch	$2.00	$2.50	$3.00	$5.00	$8.00
Two inches	3.00	4.00	5.00	8.00	12.00
Three inches	4.00	4.50	7.00	12.00	18.00
Four inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	13.00	20.00
Quarter column	6.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	18.00
Half column	10.00	12.00	15.00	25.00	50.00
One column	20.00	25.00	30.00	50.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's notices three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line, regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

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Prothonotary, &c.—William Krickbaum.
Court Stenographer—S. N. Walker.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—Robert R. Little.
Sheriff—J. H. Ent.
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Treasurer—H. A. Sweppenheiser.
Commissioners—Stephen Pohe, Charles Richart, A. B. Herring.
Commissioners' Clerk—J. B. Casey.
Auditors—S. H. Smith, W. Manning, C. B. Seesholtz.
Jury Commissioners—Eli Robbins, Theodore W. Smith.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Bloom Poor District—Directors—R. S. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Reece, Scott.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

President of Town Council—J. S. KUHN.
Clerk—Paul E. Wirt.
Chief of Police—D. Laycock.
President of Gas Company—S. Knorr.
Secretary—C. W. Miller.
Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President, H. H. Grotz, Cashier, John Peacock, Teller.
First National Bank—Charles R. Paxton, President J. P. Tustin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President, J. B. Robison, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. Brower, President, P. E. Wirt, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Tustin (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. G. D. S. Marclay.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

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Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. W. Evans.
Minister—Rev. E. H. Yocum.
Sunday Services—10½ and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening 7 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.
Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. W. E. Krebs.
Residence—Corner 4th and Catharine streets.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited. There is always room.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.
Rector—Rev. L. Zahner.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 7½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reeser.
Minister—Rev. George Hunter.
Sunday Service—2 p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Sabbath at 2 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.
Meets in "the little Brick Church on the hill,"—known as the Welsh Baptist Church—on Rock street east of Iron.
Regular meeting for worship, every Lord's day afternoon at 3½ o'clock.
Seats free; and the public are cordially invited to attend.

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BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

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C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5.

B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

SAMUEL KNORR, Attorney-at-Law, Office in Hartman's Building, Main street.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office Market Street, Above 5th East side.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, Office and Residence on Third street.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Oct. 1, '79. Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. I. L. RABB,
PRACTICAL DENTIST,
Main Street, opposite Episcopal Church, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Teeth extracted without pain.
Oct. 1, 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH. Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. Opera House Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc. Centre street, between Second and Third.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

AUGUSTUS FREUND, Practical homeopathic Horse and Cow Doctor, Bloomsburg, Pa. feb. 14, '79-tf

W. Y. KESTER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Room No. 15, Opera House Building, Bloomsburg.
april 19, 1878.

CATAWISSA.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.
Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

W. H. RHAWN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.
Office, corner of Third and Main Streets.

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, Ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	13,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,100,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,000,000
	$60,[illegible]

As the agencies are direct, policies are written for the insured without any delay in the office at Bloomsburg.
March 26,'80—y

B. F. HARTMAN
REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING
AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES:
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Office on Market Street No. 5, Bloomsburg, Pa.
oct. 24, '79-1y.

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COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Member of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America or Europe.
oct. 1, 1879.

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Attorney-at-Law.
Office, second door from 1st National Bank.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
jan. 11, 1878

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Attorney-at-Law,
Increase of Pensions Obtained, Collections Made.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Ent's Building.

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ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House

JOHN M. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office over Schuyler's Hardware Store.

F. P. BILLMEYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE—In Harman's Building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. H. LITTLE. ROB'T. R. LITTLE.
E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa.

B. FRANK ZARR.
Attorney-at-Law.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in UNANGST'S BUILDING, on Main street second door above Centre.
Can be consulted in German.
Jan. 10, '80-tf

GEO. E. ELWELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Member of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America or Europe
oct. 1, 1879.

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BLOOMSBURG, COL. CO. PA.
All styles of work done in a superior manner, work warranted as represented. TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN. Good sets for $10. Office Corner Main and Iron Streets.
To be open at all hours during the day.
Will be at the office of Dr. L. B. Kline in Catawissa on Wednesday of each week.
Nov. 28-ly

B. F. SHARPLESS, D. LEACOCK.
NEW FIRM.
SHARPLESS & LEACOCK,
Cor. Centre and Rail Road Sts., near L. & B. Depot.
Lowest Prices---will not be undersold.
Manufacturers of MINE CAR WHEELS, Coal Break and Bridge Castings, Water Pipes, Stoves, Tinware, Plows, IRON FENCE, and all kinds of iron and Brass Castings.
The original Montrose, iron beam, right hand, left hand, and side hill Plows, the best in the market, and all kinds of plow repairs.
Cook Stoves, Room Stoves, and Stoves for heating stores, school houses, churches, &c. Also the largest stock of repairs for city stoves, wholesale and retail, such as Fire Brick, Grates, Cross Pieces, Lids &c. &c., Stove Pipe, Cook Boilers, Skillits, Cake Plates, large Iron Kettles, (22 gallons to 1½ barrels) Farm Bells, Sled Soles, Wagon Boxes,
"Allentown Bone Manure"
PLASTER, SALT, &c., &c.
Jan 9, '80-ly

THE DAVIS.

THE LATEST IS THE BEST.
The Greatest Sewing Machine of the Age
Don't fail to see this wonderful piece of perfection, the New Davis Vertical Feed Shuttle Sewing Machine. Manufactured at Watertown, New York.
All are cordially invited to call and inspect the New Machine and obtain samples of work, more beautiful and desirable than ever before accomplished and utterly impossible for any other to duplicate.
Thousands witnessing the immense range of work, and discarding their old machines for the NEW MACHINE, is sufficient proof of its superiority and bring for the DAVIS a trade that runs the factory to its fullest capacity.
The Vertical Feed,
Which supercedes the under feed, is the hinge upon which swings the UNPARALLELED SUCCESS,
Composed of only 13 Working Parts,
while others have from forty to seventy-five, making the least complicated, the most durable and most reliable machine in use.
It positively leads all others, DOING AWAY with all basting, and is the LIGHTEST RUNNING SHUTTLE MACHINE IN THE WORLD! and gives general satisfaction. Will be sold at the recent popular REDUCED SCALE OF PRICES. Samples of work free.
J. SALTZER, Gen'l Agent,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
oct. 3, '79-ly.

FIRE INSURANCE.
CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY.
GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
UNION INSURANCE COMPANY.
These old corporations are well seasoned by age and fire tested and have never yet had a loss settled by any court of law. Their assets are all invested in solid securities and are liable to the hazard of fire only.
Losses promptly and honestly adjusted and paid as soon as determined by Christian F. Knapp, Special Agent and Adjuster, Bloomsburg, Pa.
The people of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses if any are settled and paid by one of their own citizens.
PROMPTNESS, EQUITY, FAIR DEALING
Nov. 16, '80.

C. E. SAVAGE,
DEALER IN
Silverware. Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, &c.

All kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry neatly repaired and warranted.
may 17, '78-tf

PIANOS—ORGANS.
Cheapest House in America. First-class Instruments, all new, for cash or installments; warranted six years. Illustrated catalogue free. Agents wanted.
T. LEEDS WATERS, Agt.,
No. 28 West 14th Street, New York.
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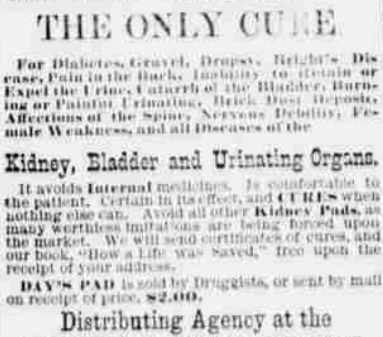
$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cents to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. oct. 3, '79-ly

THE WHITE SEWING MACHINE.

Whereas, the world renowned reputation of the
White Sewing Machine
induces many unscrupulous competitors to resort to all kinds of mean tricks to injure its reputation, we beg to caution all intending purchasers not to buy a
WHITE MACHINE
except from its regular authorized dealers, who will be sustained by the following warranty:
WE WARRANT THE NATURAL WEAR AND TEAR OF THE
White Shuttle Sewing Machine,
PLATE NUMBER 103339 FOR FAMILY PURPOSES, AND HEREBY AGREE TO KEEP THE SAME IN REPAIR FOR THE TERM OF FIVE YEARS FROM THIS DATE, FREE OF CHARGE.
This warranty excepts the breakage of needles bobbins and shuttles.
This warranty will not be sustained unless the plate number above given corresponds with the number on the shuttle race slide. Beware of defaced or altered numbers.
WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO.
The "WHITE" Shuttle Sewing Machine
Has GREATER CAPACITY than any other family Sewing Machine for doing every kind of work.
J. SALTZER, General Agent, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Oct. 3, '79-ly.

ESPY PLANING MILL.
The undersigned has leased the Espy Planing Mill, is prepared to do all kinds of mill work.
Doors, Frames, Sash, Blinds, etc.
made to order on short notice. Satisfaction guaranteed.
CHARLES KRUG,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 Outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland Maine.
oct 3, '79-ly



THE ONLY CURE
For Diabetes, Gravel, Dropsy, Bright's Disease, Pain in the Back, Inability to retain or Expel the Urine, Catarrh of the Bladder, Burning or Painful Urinating, Brick Dust Deposit, Affections of the Spine, Nervous Debility, Female Weakness, and all Diseases of the
Kidney, Bladder and Urinating Organs.
It avoids Internal medicines. It is comfortable to the patient. Certain in its effect, and CURES when nothing else can. Avoid all other Kidney Pads, as many worthless imitations are being thrown upon the market. We will send certificates of cures, and our book "How a Life was Saved," free upon the receipt of your address.
DAY'S PAD is sold by Druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price, $2.00.
Distributing Agency at the
PEOPLES' DRUG STORE,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Jan 23, '80-ly

The Bitters invariably remedy [illegible] complexion [illegible] right side [illegible] tongue [illegible] dyspepsia [illegible] despondency [illegible] constipation [illegible] The stomach, bowels and kidneys also experience their regulating and tonic influence.
For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.
Oct 3, ly.

Poetical.

THE BURIAL OF THE PAST.

BY ELEANOR ROBERSON.

'Twas the night before the wedding,
And the house was filled with guests;
After all the pleasant greetings
Quietly the household rests.

Only one from out the many
Still is sitting by the fire;
'Tis the bride, who on the morrow
Will have left her home and sire.

With her hair unbound and falling
Like a mantle to the floor,
There she sits among her treasures,
For the last time looks them o'er.

One by one she reads each letter,
Then consigns them to the flame;
From the case she draws a picture,
And the sad eyes scan the same.

For the face smiles out upon her
As of old it used to do,
Ere that bitter night of parting,
When each spoke what was true.

Trembling fingers slowly clasped it,
Drop it on the embers red;
Ne'er again will she behold it,
For that face to her is dead.

There are violets in the casket,
And a lock of soft, dark hair;
There are books and little trinkets,
And the ring she used to wear.

In the firelight while they're burning,
In her fancy, o'er and o'er,
There again she sees the river,
And the old familiar shore.

Where so often they had rambled,
In the autumn afternoon;
Where on summer nights they floated
Mid the lilies, 'neath the moon?

On the hearth the box lies emptied,
In the grate the fire burns low,
And the girl stands white and silent
As the last faint embers glow.

Streaks of gray are slowly creeping
O'er the portals of the morn;
With the light the old life passes—
Dawning brings her hopes new born.

Cleveland Herald.

ANNALS OF THE WAR.

THE GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN.

Hancock's Heroism Under Fire.

BY MAJOR GENERAL ST. CLAIR A. MULHOLLAND.

In all the four years of its existence the men of the Army of the Potomac never hailed an order with more delight than that which withdrew us from before Fredericksburg and sent us north. When on that lovely summer evening in June, 1863, we looked for the last time on Marye's heights and the monument of Washington's mother, which had been shattered and broken by the shells of both armies, and stood out there on the plain back of the city against this fratricidal strife, a mute and sorrowful Niobe weeping for the misfortunes of her children, every heart beat with a quickened throb and all the men rejoiced to leave the scenes of the last six months. We withdrew from the line, of the river after the shades of night had fallen over the landscape; and it seemed to be an appropriate hour, for had not the great army while here been in shadow, without a ray of sunshine to gladden our souls? and we had been here so long we were beginning to be forgotten as the Army of the Potomac, and letters came to us marked "Army of the Rappahannock." As we marched away in the darkness our joy was not unmingled with sorrow for was there a veteran in the ranks who did not leave behind the graves of noble and well beloved comrades who had fought beside him from the beginning of the great struggle? We did not march away with all our army. When our camp fires—which on this night burned with unusual brightness—went out and left the Valley of the Rappahannock in darkness, the living army was gone to be sure, but twenty-five thousand of our members lay over on the other side of the river—the heroes of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. An army of occupation, indeed, the corps of honor, forming a great and permanent camp—the bivouac of the dead.

A MARCH TO VICTORY.

Thoughts of sadness soon gave way to those of a more buoyant nature; we felt when the head of the column turned toward the Capital the road we trod would lead to victory. The march to Gettysburg was one of the longest and most severe we had yet experienced. In thinking of war we are apt to look only at the battles; to hear the dread sound of strife; see the deadly gasping wounds and are ready to crown the survivors or give honor to those who fell; but the hardships of the march, the colds of winter, the entire absence of every comfort and luxury in active service is overlooked or forgotten by those who do not participate. Napoleon, when retreating from Moscow, lost many of his men by the excessive cold; directly opposite was our experience on the way to Gettysburg. One day, I think the second out from Falmouth, our corps lost more than a dozen men by sunstroke—they fell dead by the wayside. On another day we crossed the battle field of Bull Run, where the year before Pope had met with disastrous defeat. No effort had been made to bury the dead properly; a little earth which the rain had long ago washed away, had been thrown over them where they fell, and their bodies or rather their skeletons, now lay exposed to view. In some parts of the field they were in groups, in other places singly and in all possible positions. One cavalryman lay outstretched with skeleton hand still grasping his rusted sword. Another, half covered with earth, the flesh still clinging to his lifeless bones and hand extended as if to greet us. We rested for a short time on the field and one of the regiments of our brigade (the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts) halted on the very spot on which they had fought the year previously, and recognized the various articles lying around as belonging to their own dead.

The route of the Second corps to Gettysburg was over two hundred miles in length. Some days we marched fifteen, on others eighteen miles, and one day (June 29) this corps completed the longest march made by any infantry during the war—leaving Frederick City, Md., in the morning and halting at 11 o'clock, two miles beyond Uniontown, a distance of thirty-four miles. When I look back over the almost score of years to this march of the Second corps and think of the perfect discipline in the ranks, the cheerfulness with which the enlisted men, with their load of fifty-seven pounds weight—musket and ammunition, knapsack and cartridge box, shelter tent and blanket, canteen and rations—trudged along under the broiling sun of the hottest month of our year; how bravely they struggled to keep up with their regiments lest they should miss the fight, and how, while on the march, no act was committed which could bring dishonor upon them as men, as citizens or soldiers, my heart fills with admiration, and I offer a flowing measure of praise to my comrades who are yet alive and to those who are no more. There is not an inhabitant on all that line of march who can tell of a single act of vandalism by any of the men, such as we are wont to hear of other armies. In the rich and cultivated country through which we passed life and property were respected as much as though we were in the halcyon days of peace. Old and young came to the roadside to see the army pass, and knew they were safe from insult or molestation. The fields of ripening grain waved untrampled when the corps had gone by, the men even going out of their way to avoid the gardens lest they should step upon the flowers. The perfection of discipline in the army at this period was extraordinary. The armies that fought the war of 1861 differed very widely from the armies of other nations. We had no hoards of Cossacks, no regiments of Bashi-Bazouks to burn and destroy, to insult the aged or crush the defenseless. When Hancock, at Williamsburg, said to his brigade, "Gentlemen, charge!" he did call his troops out of name. Our army was literally an army of gentlemen.

ACROSS THE POTOMAC

And so we passed on to Thoroughfare Gap, to Edwards' Ferry, to Frederick, Md., to Uniontown and Taneytown, where, on the morning of July 1, the Second corps was massed, and where General Meade's headquarters had been established. While the corps were filing into the fields to the right and left of the road and settling down for a rest and to wait for orders, General Hancock rode over to General Meade and entered into conversation with him. As they were talking a mounted officer dashed up, bringing the intelligence that fighting had begun at Gettysburg—thirteen miles distant. The news was meagre—only that there was fighting. That was all; yet it caused a general surprise, unaware as we were of the near proximity of the enemy, and was enough to send a thrill throughout the veteran ranks. The road that leads to Gettysburg was scanned with anxious eyes, and soon, away in the distance, rises a cloud of dust, which comes nearer and nearer, and another messenger from the front is with us. He tells us that Reynolds is killed or mortally wounded; that the First and the Eleventh corps are fighting and the battle is against us. It is now 1 o'clock, too late for the Second corps to reach the field that day to take part in stemming the tide of rebel victory; but not so with their commander. Meade orders Hancock to proceed to the front and take command of all the troops there assembled. This was ten minutes past 1 o'clock, and within twenty minutes Hancock, with his staff was on the road to Gettysburg. He goes like Desaix at Marengo, to snatch victory from the jaws of defeat. (A strange coincidence. Nearly a century before the grandfather of General Hancock, then a soldier of Washington, started from this same little village of Taneytown to escort some of the prisoners of Burgoyne to Valley Forge.) The Second corps promptly followed General Hancock and required no urging to keep the men up. The regiments moved forward solidly and rapidly and not a straggler was to be seen. I never saw men cover thirteen miles so quickly; but as they hurried along a halt was ordered, the ranks opened, and an ambulance passed containing the dead body of the heroic General John F. Reynolds. Then the corps pushed on to within a few miles of the battle ground where it camped that night and arrived on the field early the next morning.

HANCOCK TO THE FRONT

As General Hancock proceeded to the front he rode part of the way in an ambulance, so that he might examine the maps of the country, his aide, Major Mitchell, galloping ahead to announce his coming to General Howard, whom he found on Cemetery hill, and to whom he told his errand, giving him to understand that General Hancock was coming up to take command. At half past three o'clock General Hancock rode up to General Howard, informed him that he had come to take command and asked him if he wished to see his written orders. Howard answered: "No! no! Hancock, go ahead!" At this moment our defeat seemed to be complete. Our troops were flowing through the streets of the town in great disorder, closely pursued by the Confederates, the retreat fast becoming a rout, and in a very few minutes the enemy would be in possession of Cemetery Hill, the key to the position; and the battle of Gettysburg would have gone into history as a rebel victory. But what a change came over the scene in the next half hour. The presence of Hancock, like that of Sheridan was magnetic. Order came out of chaos. The flying troops halt, and again face the enemy. The batalions of Howard's corps that were retreating down the Baltimore pike, are called back, and again go into position on the crest of Cemetery hill, where the division of Steinwehr had already been stationed. Wadsworth's division and a battery are sent to hold Culp's hill, and Geary, with the White Star division, goes on the double quick to occupy the high ground toward Round Top. Confidence is restored, the enemy checked, and being deceived by these dispositions cease their attack.

General Hancock was fully aware that General Meade had determined to fight the battle on the line of Pipe creek; but noting the topographical advantages of the ground around Gettysburg, he determined to advise General Meade to fight there. He knew that this line, the crest of Cemetery Ridge, with Culp's hill on the right, Round Top on the left, and Cemetery hill in the centre, could not be bettered. So, when order had taken the place of confusion and our lines once more intact, he sent his senior aide, Major Mitchell, back to tell General Meade that in his judgment Gettysburg was the place to fight our battle. Major Mitchell found General Meade in the evening, near Taneytown, and communicated these views. General Meade listened attentively and on these representations he fortunately concluded to abandon his idea of fighting on the the line of Pipe creek and deliver the battle at Gettysburg, and turning to General Seth Williams, his adjutant general, he said: "Order up all the troops; we will fight there." The morning of July 2, and the second morning of the battle, dawned clear and found Hancock posting the Second corps on Cemetery Ridge. As yet no one in that corps, with the exception of the General and his staff had heard a shot fired. As we approached Gettysburg the day before, the sounds of the fight, owing to the direction of the wind or the formation of the country were wholly inaudible. Those who came on the field after nightfall had no idea of the whereabouts of the enemy; but as the daylight increased and objects became visible we saw their lines nearly a mile distant on Seminary Ridge, and away to our left rose little Round Top, and still farther on Round Top. As the day wore on, and not a shot or a hostile sound broke the stillness of the morning, it became evident that the enemy were not ready to renew the fight. Our corps had got into position, and in a wood just back of our line the birds caroled and sang loud and long. Our horses quietly browsed in the rich grass, and men lay in groups peacefully enjoying a rest after the rapid march of the day before. The troops that arrived upon the field or changed their position did so leisurely and unmolested. Sickles came up and went into position on our left and Geary took his division over to Culp's hill. About ten o'clock picket firing was heard out toward Little Round Top, continuing at intervals until long after noon at times becoming quite sharp. But three o'clock came, and still no indications of the general engagement.

A SPLENDID SPECTACLE.

The boys had partly recovered from their fatigue and were actually beginning to enjoy life; some of them indulged in a quiet game of euchre, while others toasted their hard-tack or fried a little bacon at the small fires in the rear of the lines. Shortly after three o'clock a movement was apparent on our left. From where we (Caldwell's division) lay, the whole country in our front, and far to our left, away to the peach orchard and to little Round Top, was in full view. Our division was in brigade columns, and when it became evident that something was going to take place the boys dropped their cards regardless of what was trump—even the men who held both bowers and the ace—and all gathered on the most favorable position to witness the opening of the ball. Soon the long lines of the Third corps are seen advancing, and how splendidly they march. It looks like a dress parade, a review. On, on, they go, out toward the peach orchard, but not a shot is fired. A little while longer and some one calls out, "There!" and points to where a puff of smoke is seen arising against the dark green of the woods. Another and another cloud until the whole face of the forest is enveloped and the dread sound of the artillery comes loud and quick; shells are seen bursting in all directions along the lines. The bright colors of the regiments are conspicuous marks, and the shells burst around them in great numbers. The musketry begins, the infantry become engaged, and the battle extends along the whole front of Sickles' corps. Now the sound come from Little Round Top, and the smoke rises among the trees and all the high and wooded ground to the left of the peach orchard now seems to be the scene of strife. An hour passes and our troops give way, and are falling back; but slowly, very slowly, every inch of ground is fought for. The Third corps is not in the habit of giving it up, and they hold their own well, but the odds are against them and they are forced to retire.

Now help is called for, and Hancock tells Caldwell to have his division ready. "Fall in!" and the men run to their places. "Take arms!" and the four brigades of Zook, Cross, Brook and Kelley are ready for the fray. There are yet a few minutes to spare before starting and the time is occupied in one of the most impressive religious ceremonies I have ever witnessed. The Irish Brigade, which had been commanded formerly by General Thomas Francis Meagher, and whose green flag had been unfurled in every battle in which the army of the Potomac had been engaged, from the first Bull Run to Appomattox, and was now commanded by Col. Patrick Kelly, of the Eighty-eighth New York, formed a part of this division. The brigade stood in column of regiments, closed in mass. As the large majority of its members were Catholics the chaplain of the brigade, Rev. William Corly, proposed to give a general absolution to all the men before going into the fight. While this is customary in the armies of Catholic countries of Europe, it was perhaps the first time it was ever witnessed on this continent, unless, indeed, the grim old warrior, Ponce de Leon, as he tramped through the everglades of Florida in search of the Fountain of Youth, or De Soto on his march to the Missisippi, indulged in this act of devotion. Father Corly stood upon a large rock in front of the brigade; addressing the men, he explained what he was about to do, saying that each one could receive the benefit of the absolution by making a sincere act of contrition and firmly resolving to embrace the first opportunity of confessing their sins, urging them to do their duty well, and reminding them of the high and sacred nature of their trust as soldiers and the noble object for which they fought, ending by saying that the Catholic Church refuses Christian burial to the soldier who turns his back upon the foe or deserts his flag. The brigade was standing at "Order arms." As he closed his address every man fell on his knees, with head bowed. Then reaching his right hand toward the brigade Father Corly pronounced the words of the absolution: *Dominus noster Jesus Christus vos absolvat, et ego, auctoritate ipsius, vos absolvo ab omni vinculo excommunicationis et interdicti in quantum possum et vos indigetis, deinde ego ab solvo vos a peccatis vestris in nomine Patris, et Filio et Spiritus Sancto, Amen."* The scene was more impressive than it was awe-inspiring. Near by stood Hancock, surrounded by a brilliant throng of officers, who had gathered to witness this very unusual occurrence, and while there was profound silence in the ranks of the Second corps, yet over to the left out by the peach orchard and Little Round Top, where Weed and Vincent and Haslett were dying, the roar of the battle rose and swelled and re-echoed through the woods, making music more sublime than ever sounded through cathedral aisle. The act seemed to be in harmony with all the surroundings. I do not think there was a man in the brigade who did not offer up a heartfelt prayer. For some it was their last; they knelt there in their grave clothes—in less than half an hour many of them were numbered with the dead of July 2. Who can doubt that their prayers were good? What was wanting in the eloquence of the priest to move them to repentance was supplied in the incidents of the fight. That heart would be incorrigible, indeed, that the scream of a whitworth bolt, added to Father Corly's touching appeal, would not move to contrition.

THE WORK OF SLAUGHTER.

The maps published by the government make the line of Caldwell's division moving to the left at 4 o'clock. I think this is a mistake. I believe it was nearly 5 o'clock before we started. The division moved off by the left flank and marched rapidly. We had hardly got under way when the enemy's batteries opened and shells began falling all around us. The ground on which this division faced the enemy the afternoon of the 2d had already been fought over again and again, and the fields and the woods were strewn with killed and wounded. Anderson and McLaws had driven our troops from the peach orchard, and the line on which Sickles had placed the Third corps had been in a great part abandoned. As we arrived on the rising ground to the left of the peach orchard, the brigade of DeTrobriand had been pushed back out of the woods and across the wheat field, after a most gallant fight. As our division advanced many of the shattered regiments of the Third corps passed to the rear through the intervals in our line. They retired in good order, with colors flying. To the left of the wheat field Cross deployed his brigade, Kelley passed to the right and Brook to the left. The brigades were still in column of regiments when they appeared in front of the enemy, and the columns deployed on the double quick and forming line advanced to find the Confederates. We had not far to look. As we approached the crest of the rugged hill, from behind the huge boulders that were everywhere scattered around the men of Longstreets's corps rose up and then made a most destructive fire. The sudden meeting astonished us, the lines being not more than thirty feet apart when the firing opened. I cannot imagine why the rebs allowed us to get so near before firing, unless they thought we would give way under the weight and impulse of the attack. If this was their idea they were badly mistaken. Our men promptly returned the fire, and for ten or fifteen minutes the work of death went on. There was no cheering, no time lost in unnecessary movements. Every man there both Union and rebel, were veterans, and knew just what was wanted. They stood there face to face, loading and firing, and so close that every shot told. In a short time the brigades of Cross and Brook began forcing the enemy back, and after firing for about ten minutes Colonel Kelly gave the order to charge. The men rushing forward with a cheer were among the Johnnies in a few moments.

A SUCCESSFUL RUSE.

Here took place a rather extraordinary scene. In an instant our men and their opponents were mingled together. In charging we had literally ran right in among them. Firing instantly ceased and we found there were as many of the enemy as of ourselves. Officers and men looked for a time utterly bewildered; all the fighting had stopped; yet the Graybacks still retained their arms and showed no disposition to surrender. At this moment a Union officer called out in a loud voice: "The Confederate troops will lay down their arms and go to the rear!" This ended a scene that was becoming embarrassing. The Confederates promptly obeyed, and a large number of what I think were some of Kershaw's brigade became our prisoners. In front of Kelly's brigade we found that the enemy had suffered much more than we had. When engaged our line was below theirs, as they stood on the crest of the hill. They fired down while our men fired upward, and our fire was more effective. On the line we found many dead but few wounded—they were nearly all hit in the head or the upper part of the body. Behind one rock I counted five dead bodies. This was some of the most severe fighting our division had ever done, and so close that the officers used their revolvers. During the fight my regiment held the extreme right of the division, and from where we stood I could see the peach orchard, and none of our troops were between that point and us—a distance of more than a quarter of a mile. As we were engaged a column of troops passed though this interval, got into our rear and formed a line of battle facing the wheat field. The hour that this column moved in here is put down on the government map as 7 o'clock. I think this is incorrect; it should not have been so late. And now we find that while our division had been, in a manner, victorious in checking the impetuous attack at this point, and had taken many prisoners, we are ourselves in very serious trouble—a line of battle in our rear and another in our front, both moving to attack us at once. As we get ready to repel the attack Wofford's Georgia troops strike us in the rear. The brigades of Cross and Brook are more fortunate just now than those of Zook and Kelly. The Confederate lines in our rear did not extend far enough to cover the two first, but Kelly and Zook were completely surrounded, and the only way out of the trap was to pass down between the two rebel lines, so the two brigades started on a double quick—firing as they ran—toward Little Round Top, the only opening through which we could escape.

THROUGH AN ALLEY OF DEATH.

Passing through this valley of death, where the bullets came thick as hail, we get away with a large part of the division, but the loss was terrible. In the half hour that we were under fire fourteen-hundred men were lost. Of the four brigade commanders two were killed—General S. H. Zook and Colonel E. E. Cross. Cross fell almost the first fire and Zook a few minutes afterwards. On the morning of that day, General Hancock said to Colonel Cross: "This is the last time you will fight as a Colonel; to-day will make you a Brigadier General." Cross answered firmly and sadly, as though he felt sure of what he said: "No; it is too late, General, I will never wear the star. To-day I shall be killed." Just after Zook fell, Colonel Richard P. Roberts, who succeeded to the command of the brigade, was shot through the heart. He was a gallant and much beloved officer, and he left a sick bed when he heard of Lee moving into Pennsylvania, and weak, and emaciated, he found his regiment only two days before he was killed. Some of the men who fell in the wheat field during the retreat of this division, and were forced to lie there between the two fires, fared badly. One man of my regiment fell shot through the leg, and while he lay there got hit five or six times. When it became evident that we had to fall back our wounded, with visions of Andersonville and Libby before them, begged piteously to be taken along—many of them keeping with us, wholly unaided. Sergeant Thomas Grey was shot through the stomach and, with entrails protruding, managed to drag himself along and succeeded in escaping with us.

It was now getting late; the sun was nearing the horizon, but the battle of the day was not yet ended. The wheat field was to have more victims. As Caldwell retired, Ayers came up and went in with his Regulars—another effort to gain the wooded crest that extended from Little Round Top toward the peach orchard. As he advanced he must have struck the flank of the Confederates that had but a short time before poured destruction into the rear of Caldwell's division. Ayers doubled them up, driving everything before him to somewhere near the point from whence we had just been driven. Then McCandless took up the fight and, with the Pennsylvania Reserves, succeeded in gaining and holding some of the lost ground. The fighting at this point, during the evening of July 2, was of a most sanguinary character, each side fighting with a dreadful earnestness. Four or five of our best divisions had charged over the same spot and were met every time by the choice troops of the enemy—both determined to hold the ridge in front of the wheat field. General Buford says of the first day's fight: 'There seems to be no directing head.' This might be applied to the fighting of the left on the second day. If there was any directing head it was not especially visible. Until toward dark the fighting had certainly gone against us, and the battle had extended along the line, to the right, almost half way to the cemetery. The evening and our prospects grew dark together. The Third corps had been driven back, broken and shattered, its commander wounded and carried from the field, the troops that had gone to its support fared no better, and every man felt that the situation was grave.

HANCOCK TO THE RESCUE.

However, all was not yet lost. Meade had again thought of Hancock, and as yesterday he sent him to stop the rout of the First and Eleventh corps, so to-day he orders him to assume command on the left. Once more he is in the fight. A half hour of daylight yet remains, but it is long enough to rally some of our scattered troops, face them once more to the front, gather reinforcements, drive back the enemy, and restore our broken lines. At Waterloo, Wellington petitioned to God for 'night or Blucher.' At Gettysburg, on this evening, we had no Blucher to pray for. Our whole force was up; but, while omitting the last part of the great Englishman's prayer, we had every reason to adopt the first portion. As the fight was closing upon the left of our army, Ewell was striking a terrific and successful blow on the right. We reformed our division on the Taneytown road, and after the rough handling we had received had some difficulty in getting things in shape. As we were thus occupied, away to the right and rear we heard the yells of the Louisiana Tigers as they rushed over our works at Culp's hill. This was the most anxious hour of all in the great battle. We had been driven on the left and on the right the rebs had effected a lodgment in our works, one of our strongest positions, and were, in fact, in our rear, without any adequate force to oppose them. Another hour of daylight, and unless some miracle had intervened we would most likely have left Gettysburg without waiting to bid the inhabitants good evening. But fortunately for us there was no Joshua around Lee's headquarters, so the sun went down on almanac time, utterly regardless of the little troubles that we were trying to settle. Darkness fell upon the scene and prevented the Johnnies from taking farther advantage of their success, giving us a chance to repair our disaster.

Few of us slept during this night. Our division went back and was put in position on Cemetery Ridge by General Hancock, who all the night long labored to strengthen this line. The men gathered rocks and fence-rails and used them to erect a light breastwork. Had the necessary tools been distributed to the troops we could have entreached this line and made it formidable, but we could not find a pick or a shovel, and the works that we did attempt were very light, scarcely sufficient to stop a musket ball. During the whole night mounted officers galloped to and fro, and troops were hurried to important points. At the first faint gray of the morning of July 3 the fight was resumed on Culp's hill, where darkness had interrupted it the night before, and from then until long after daylight the firing was heavy and incessant. We knew that Slocum was trying to drive the Johnnies out of our works, which they had slept in and occupied without invitation the night before. Culp's hill was about a mile from where we lay, and we could hear the cheers of Geary's men, which came to us on the morning air, mingled with some rebel bullets, which had missed the mark for which they were intended and, almost spent, went singing over our heads. As the day advanced sounds of the artillery mingled with the musketry, and we knew that a hard fight was in progress. The men in our line almost held their breath with anxiety. About 9 o'clock the firing suddenly ceased. A tremendous cheer went up, and a minutes later every man in the army knew that we were again in possession of Culp's hill. Then came a few hours of peace, a perfect calm. From Cemetery hill to Round Top not a movement had been observed or a shot fired all the morning.

ON SEMINARY RIDGE.

About noon we could see considerable activity along Seminary Ridge. Battery after battery appeared along the edge of the woods. Guns were unloaded, placed in position and the horses taken to the rear. On one side, officers sat around in groups and, through field glasses, anxiously watched these movements in our front and wondered what it all meant. Shortly after 1 o'clock, however, we knew all about it. The headquarter wagons had just come up and General Gibbons had invited Hancock and staff to partake of some lunch. The bread that was handed around—if it ever was eaten—was consumed without butter, for as the orderly was passing the latter article to the gentlemen, a shell from Seminary Ridge cut him in two. Instantly the air was filled with bursting shells; the batteries that we had been watching for the last two hours going into position in our front did not open singly or spasmodically. The whole hundred and twenty guns, which now began to play upon us, seemed to be discharged simultaneously, as though by electricity. And then for nearly two hours the storm of death

CONCLUDED ON FOURTH PAGE.

The Columbian.

G. E. ELWELL, Editor.
J. K. BITTENBENDER, Publisher.

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DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Democratic State committee met at the Monongahela house, Pittsburg, on the 18th inst., and selected Harrisburg as the place and April 28th as the date for holding the State convention. A resolution was offered to instruct the chairman of the State committee to recognize the McGowan delegation from Philadelphia in making up the roll for a temporary organization of the State convention, and it was carried by a vote of 28 to 14. The committee was in session from 3 until nearly 8 p. m., and the discussions at times were both animated and protracted. Nothing of importance was presented to the committee.

* * *

Will the *Republican* editors inform the public why they failed to say one word in opposition to the riot bill while that measure was pending? Will they also state why it is that since the parties accused of attempting to influence the passage by corrupt solicitation have pleaded guilty, they have failed to say a single word condemning the action of the convicts. They have been mum on the subject, with the exception of a two inch squib, simply announcing the fact that pleas of guilty had been entered. Evidently they did not get "a hundred dollar check" though one of them expressed his disappointment at his failure to have such an opportunity. While we denounced the bill from its very inception to the closing of the last act, and have denounced the guilty parties ever since, the *Republican* editors who talk about "principle" uttered not one word in opposition to it. Why? Because the ringleaders of the measure were the ringleaders of the Republican party. Kemble, the author of "addition, division and silence" was attempting to apply his arithmetic to this steal, and his minions who dared not condemn any act that he favored, were compelled to hold their tongue. While that "hundred dollar check" was not intended, nor did it succeed in silencing us, it required nothing of the kind to quiet our virtuous neighbors over the way, who dared not "champion a principle" when they saw their chief wire pullers engaged in a stupendous steal. Talk about principle. Bah ! !

WILL THEY BE PARDONED?

William H. Kemble pleaded guilty to the charge of corrupt solicitation of members of the legislature to vote for the Riot bill. He and others who also entered the same plea, now ask the Board of Pardons to forgive them. His application is a model in its way. The first reason assigned for pardon winds up thus:

> In the zeal and earnestness of the petitioner to accomplish what he believed was a laudable purpose, he may have gone beyond the boundaries of discretion, and, as he subsequently learned, infringed upon the provisions of an act only recently placed upon the statute books, and which had not received a judicial interpretation.

The second begins as follows:

> Your petitioner had no personal interest in the measure, but desired its passage in common with many of the best citizens of the State. The excitement referred to culminated in a committee of investigation before which he appeared and frankly stated his participation in the matter. On consultation with his counsel he ascertained for the first time that his statements and facts as given in his examination before the committee rendered him guilty of a technical violation of the act of 1874, and subjected him to the charge of corrupt solicitation.

The simple substance of this plea is that he was ignorant of the law, and therefore ought to be excused. It is a maxim as old as the common law that "ignorance of the law excuses no one." Why should not this principle be applied in the case of these conspirators as well as in other cases? When a poor man, unable to obtain work, steals a ham to keep his hungry children from starvation, he receives the full penalty of the law, and the Board of Pardons if applied to, promptly dismiss his request, and say that society must be protected against such men. But when Kemble and his associates knock at the door, and ask to be forgiven for the *unintentional* crime of attempting to debauch our law makers with money, thus striking at the very foundation of virtue and independence, a special day is fixed for their consideration before sentence has been imposed. The Board will meet at Harrisburg to day. We shall see what result the applications of several republican politicans will be.

THE LIQUOR LAW.

It is a somewhat remarkable fact that no violations of the liquor laws have been returned to court by any of the constables of the county for a long time. This indicates that one of two things is true. Either the liquor dealers are a law abiding class of citizens, and do not sell without license, nor to minors, nor on Sundays, nor to habitual drunkards, or else the officers whose duty it is to make return of such violations, cannot discover them, or knowing them to exist, wilfully refuse to make the facts known as required by law to do.

We believe that many of those who are licensed endeavor to meet the requirements of the law, but we do not believe that liquor is sold in this county from year to year without a single transgression of the statutes. Although constables are specially charged with the duty of looking after these matters, yet they are not supposed to ascertain everything that is occurring any more than other people. There is a responsibility resting upon all other citizens as well as upon the officers, and while constables must report to court all infringements of the law, it is necessary that they have the assistance and cooperation of the people in ascertaining when the law is violated. It is just as much the duty of good citizens to report such crimes to the constables, as it is for the latter to report to the court.

It is a well known fact that no man who is shown to be an improper person to hold a license, can obtain one in this county, and it is equally certain that any man now licensed who is shown to have disobeyed the law, will have his next application refused. People who withhold facts within their own knowledge from the officers and courts, ought not to complain if no one is punished for violating laws and if licenses are granted to improper persons. The law makes it the duty of the courts to grant licenses, and so long as this law remains, it must be executed. In order that it may be properly executed, the courts must have the assistance of the people in ascertaining facts which will assist them in enforcing the statutes.

THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

A reporter of the Syracuse *Courier* has interviewed the Hon. Horatio Seymour and Ex-Governor Robinson on the Presidential question.

In answer to the question, "What do you think of the condition of the Republican party?" Ex-Governor Seymour said:

"The Republican party, both in this State and in the Union, is demoralized, and its quarrels are among young and active men."

"Do you think Grant will be nominated at Chicago?"

"I do not. I have no idea who will be nominated for President by the Republicans, but they will, in my opinion, nominate some new man, whose relationships are as yet unknown. The history of the Republican party has shown that its strong men have generally failed to receive the nomination for President. When Lincoln was first nominated for President he was comparatively unknown, and was accepted for the reason that no one knew what his views were. There was a bitter opposition to his renomination for the reason that his party knew him better. So with Grant. When he was nominated for President the first time no one knew what his politics or policy were. Now that both are known there is a bitter contest over him, and, in my opinion, he cannot succeed in securing the nomination. The cause of this state of affairs lies in the fact that the Republican party is made up of discordant elements, men who are wild theorists. They range in religion from Bishop Simpson down to Robert Ingersoll, and in business matters from the free commercial ideas of the business men of New York to the rigid high tariff ideas of Kelly, of Pennsylvania. In their political views of government they range from the opinions of Mr. Blaine, who wants to make this what he calls a sovereign nation, where the minority of people living in the small States with small populations can govern the majority by the power and patronage of the Senate, while another class of Republicans represented by journals like the New York *Evening Post*, wish to keep our general government within its due limits. To satisfy such a party, made up of such discordant elements, it is necessary to take up men as they did in the case of Mr. Hayes and others mentioned, who are so little known that no section of the country can take offense.

"I do not think that any of the candidates for the Presidential nomination now prominent will be selected by the Republicans at Chicago. They are all too Republican for the Republican party. I know them all personally, and I have more kindly feelings towards them than large sections of their own party have, and I feel more respect for their characters than many of their political party express with regard to their morals, their fitness and their popularity."

"Governor Seymour have you an idea who will be nominated for President by the Democrats?"

"No one can yet forecast the action of the Democratic party, nor have those spoken of in connection with the nomination for the Presidency clearly made up their minds that they wish to be put upon the ticket. I know but little about the current of political events, as I live in a retired way, see but few people and read but few journals. My views are of little or no value, but it looks to me as if the action of the Democratic National Convention must in a great degree be shaped by the course of events, and particularly by the action of the Republican Convention, which will be held first. So far as the men are concerned who are spoken of in connection with the nomination for President by the Democrats, I feel kindly towards them all, and can give them all I have to give—my own vote, for the day has gone by when I can take an active part in a political canvass."

"What do you think of the condition of the Democratic party in the State?"

"With regard to the Democratic party in New York State, while there are unfortunate differences they are drifting into the past and are getting behind the party in its course in the future. On the other hand, the quarrels among the Republicans are breaking out along the pathways before them. Those who have been prominent in shaping the policy of the Democratic party are getting old and infirm and are dying out, and as I am the oldest I expect to lead off. The quarrels of the Democrats are over old men and it is the heighth of folly to continue them. The old men will pass away in two or three years at the most, and then the young and vigorous men who are left will find themselves embittered towards each other on account of men who are dead and gone and who were not worth fighting over. I spent the early and best part of my life in espousing the cause of old men, and many were the bitter quarrels I had in their behalf. The wounds received rankle to this day and the animosities engendered, many of them have never been forgotten or allayed. I fought bitter fights over Clay, Cass, Van Buren and others, and before I knew it they were all dead. It is foolish for young men to waste their time in quarreling over or espousing the cause of old men. The Republican combatants are active men, in the vigor of life, and will continue to lead or mislead their friends for many years to come."

Hon. Lucius Robinson, ex-Governor, is at present stopping with his son, Col. D. C. Robinson, whose residence is pleasantly located on West Water street in the city of Elmira. The interview partook more of the nature of a talk, in which the Governor expressed himself freely and without reserve. He premised his statements with the remark that until now he had refused every request to be interviewed, and that this would be his first public utterance upon political topics since the election last fall. "As it is," said he, "I have few views to express. I have worked hard for the past few years and I now intend to take a good long rest without bothering myself much about politics."

"Governor Robinson you have undoubtedly had your attention called to the proposition, emanating from Albany, to call a conference of leading Democrats in Syracuse or some other city, for the purpose of harmonizing the differences of the party, in this State. Are you in favor of such a plan?"

"I am not in favor of any conferences of the Democrats of the State," replied the Governor. "The only way to harmonize the differences of the party is for the regular organization of the party to proceed on its way, performing its duty, and not swerving from that duty a hair's breadth. The organization must let all who desire join it. When the regular Democratic organization of the State of New York abandons its labor and ceases to perform its functions the party in the State is broken up and demoralized and its usefulness is gone. The effect of all conventions or conferences, outside of those of the regular organization of the party for the purpose of harmonizing the differences of the party, would be simply to bring ruin to the party and satisfaction to its opponents. There is nothing exclusive, nothing personal, nothing selfish in the regular organization of the Democratic party in the State of New York. Its doors are open for all men to act with it who are disposed to act in good faith."

"Will Mr. Tilden be a candidate for President in the Cincinnati Convention?"

"That," said Governor Robinson, "I cannot answer. Some time ago Mr. Tilden informed me that he did not desire the nomination for President this year, yet from what I know of his views I should say that he would accept the nomination if it were tendered him. I think he would be entirely satisfied if a Democrat could be nominated at Cincinnati who would represent his principles and his views and who would stand firm for the condemnation of the monstrous frauds which cheated the American people out of their rights and struck such a dangerous blow to their liberties. The condemnation of these frauds must be the key note of the coming campaign and the battle cry of the coming canvass."

Governor Robinson conversed freely concerning the result of the election in New York State last fall. "I had no thought," said he, "of accepting a renomination from the Democracy until John Kelly proclaimed that I must not be renominated. I had worked hard for three years and I wanted rest. I had administered the government of the State upon the sound fundamental principles which are the foundation of republican government and are the platform of the Democratic party. I was content to retire to private life, and when some of my friends hinted at the proposition to place me in nomination again I told them no. I did not desire another term, but when that foolish fellow in New York said that I should not be renominated, that altered matters, and I resolved to accept the renomination if it were tendered me. I knew that the party was doomed to defeat before I was nominated. I knew that it was doomed to defeat when I was nominated, but I knew that it would go down with colors flying, not yielding one jot of principle. I see that John Kelly now says the Democrats must not nominate Mr. Tilden at Cincinnati. They may nominate anybody else but Mr. Tilden, but they must not nominate him. That declaration will in my opinion, go far towards nominating Mr. Tilden. John Kelly was the cause of my nomination for Governor last fall. Until he said I should not be nominated I had firmly made up my mind I should not be a candidate.

Referring to Governor Seymour, Governor Robinson declared that he believed him to be sincere in his determination not to be a candidate for the Presidential nomination. He also expressed the belief that Governor Seymour would not accept the nomination were it tendered to him. "I know that he cannot endure the excitement," said Governor Robinson, "and I believe that the excitement and labor of a political campaign would completely break him down."

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C. March 22,d 1880.

EX-SENATOR CHRISTIANCY AND HIS YOUNG WIFE—A SUIT FOR DIVORCE—MRS. CHRISTIANCY RUSHES INTO PRINT HOW SHE WON HIM, ETC—ETC.

About four years ago there was a brief courtship in Washington, terminating in a marriage, which was the occasion of much comment and gossip. The groom was a widower, a sexagenarian, and a Senator: the bride was a beautiful Treasury girl of twenty. It has proved to be the old story of January and May. Ex Senator Christiancy, of Michigan, now U. S. Minister to Peru, is expected home in a few days to institute a suit for divorce; and the young wife has rushed into print and accuses the supposed irreproachable old man of drunkeness, opium-eating, and cruelty. She says they had been married scarce two months when he choked her and locked her in her room. Her knowledge of her husband's alleged bargain with Senator Chandler, deceased, and her threatened exposure of its terms, according to her statement greatly enraged her husband, who, she says, knocked her down on one occasion in Peru, in the presence of an American named Haight of whom she says the Minister was jealous.

The story of domestic trouble is one which has often been repeated in this world. There could have been nothing attractive to a rosy young beauty in a feeble old Senator, except his reputed wealth and social position. The Senator, however, was not so dazzled by his dream of love, and the prospect of cheering his declining years with a bonnie young bride, as to lose his wits entirely. Before his marriage he transmitted all his property, consisting of his real estate in Michigan and Kansas and mill property in Indiana, to his daughter. The only thing left was a life insurance policy for $30,000, of which, in the case of death the widow will get one-third. When the bride, after the delightful honey-moon was over, discovered that the property had been disposed of, it is not improbable that she declared that the old man was a fraud. A gentleman who was acquainted with Miss Lugenbeel relates that she announced her intention of marrying a man "as rich as butter" some time before she caught the Senator. After the marriage he met her again and she reminded him of her declaration, adding that she had kept her word. Another cause of trouble in the Christiancy family is the existence of grown-up children—older than the young wife—who took a great interest in the old man's connubial affairs.

The way in which the marriage was brought about, according to a story published at the time was unique. The Senator boarded at the same house with Miss Lugenbeel. One day Miss Lugenbeel, it is stated, glided down the stairway, rushed into the parlor where the old man was seated, and kissing him in a vigorous manner. She quickly drew back, however, and explained that she had mistaken him for one of her relatives. The old gentleman liked it however, and immediately began proceedings to put himself in a position where he could be astonished again.

Mrs. Christiancy is now residing with her mother on D street near Fourth. Her mother keeps a boarding house. Mrs. Christiancy has found employment in coloring photographs. She has, she says, taken steps to procure a divorce, but is advised by her lawyer that she cannot obtain one here, having surrendered her residence in this city. As long as the case is tried in the newspapers Mrs. Christiancy has the advantage, being on the spot, where she can talk to the reporters.

* * *

Nothing could lay a better foundation for an understanding of the Russia of to-day than the acquaintance with its antecedents which one may obtain from Mr. Eugene Schuyler's "Peter the Great," now running as a serial story in *Scribner*. It is understood that the causes and beginnings of Nihilism in Russia will be traced by Mr. Schuyler during the course of his narrative. The author's style has been pronounced admirably adapted to historical writing, and it is pleasant to note the response of interest which the publishers report.

GREENBACK CONVENTION.

The State Greenback Labor convention met at Harrisburg on Tuesday. F. W. Hughes, of Pottsville was made permanent chairman. Hendrick B. Wright was endorsed as candidate for President, F. P. Dewees, of Schuylkill was nominated for Supreme Judge, and A. S. Roberts, of Crawford, for Auditor General. Judge Handley of Lackawanna was named for Supreme Judge, and his rejection caused much dissatisfaction to delegates from Lackawanna and Luzerne. A platform was adopted in which the first plank favors making all money issued by the government a legal tender.

Second, Opposed to banks of issue, State or national.

Third, In favor of such legislation as will protect labor, and asking for the repeal of class legislation that oppresses labor.

Fourth, Extends sympathy to workingmen of California in their opposition to Chinese cheap labor.

Fifth, Favors eight hours for a day's work, reclamation of public lands forfeitable for non compliance with terms of grant, and amendment of homestead laws.

Sixth, That full restitution should be made to soldiers for depreciation of money paid them, so as to put them on an equality with the bondholder.

Seventh, Favors regulation of inter-State commerce by Congress.

Eighth, Views with alarm the various attempts to limit the franchise.

Ninth, Opposed to store order or truck system, and demanding passage of an act to require payment to workingmen in cash.

Tenth, Protests against pardon of riot bill bribers.

Eleventh, Favors maintenance of a tariff for protection of American industry.

Twelfth, Favors restriction of powers of private corporations.

MURDER IN LYCOMING COUNTY.

Early last Saturday morning, Andrew Miller, supposed to be between fifty-five and sixty years of age, and living with his wife on the Pine creek road, about half a mile west of Jersey Shore was found suspended by the neck in the barn. At first it was thought that he had committed suicide, but a closer examination of the body revealed the startling and appalling fact that he had evidently been murdered and placed in that position to disarm suspicion. The back of his head was found to have been crushed in by some heavy instrument, and there was a deep cut under his jaw as if inflicted with a knife. There were other injuries about the body which showed very clearly that he had been foully dealt with.

Mrs. Miller, wife of the murdered man, and a man named George Smith were arrested on suspicion of being the guilty parties, and are now in the jail at Williamsport. The wife, who is said to be a young woman between 25 and 30 years of age, is alleged to have been intimate with Smith, hence the supposition that the two entered into a conspiracy to put the "old man out of the way."

At the coroner's inquest, Mrs. Miller and her daughter both swore that Smith was not at their house on Friday night; that Miller went to bed at nine o'clock and they did not miss him until the next morning, and then on searching found him hanging in the barn.

Since then the daughter has made a confession in which she says they met Smith the night before on their way home from a neighbors. He was talking all the way to her mother, but in such a low tone of voice that she could not hear what was said. Smith left them in the orchard.

When they reached the house her father was sitting in the chair. Herself and mother then took off their shoes, warmed their feet and went to bed. Soon afterwards her father went out and locked the shanty door, when he came up stairs, pulled off his pants and stockings and went to bed, remarking that he believed it would snow. These were the last words she heard him speak, as she soon afterwards went to sleep, and did not hear anything until Smith came up the stairs sometime during the night and said, "Miller is hanging in the barn." Upon inquiry being made as to who put him there, replied, "It was done," and immediately went down stairs. She also says that Smith was there Thursday morning, but does not know how long he remained, as she was playing in the kitchen when he was there.

The mother was visited at the jail by a reporter, and on being told that her child had confessed, she said she would tell the whole story.

The substance of her confession is that Smith told her that night, when they were on their way home from Holmer's, that he was going to put Miller out of the way, and she told him he had better not. He then left her and proceeded across the fields towards the village. About one o'clock in the morning he entered her room, awakened her, and said Miller was hanging in the barn.

She had not missed her husband; arose and lighted the lamp, and asked him who had done it, whereupon Smith said he had put him out of the way. The little girls saw Smith there, and heard him talking of the crime, and he cautioned them to say nothing about it. She stated that Smith stayed there until about four o'clock, when she went down stairs with him and he went away. Then she went back to bed and in the morning sent the little girls to look for their murdered father. She denied all knowledge of how the deed was done, but confessed that Smith had frequently told her he was going to do it, and furnished the poison last winter for her to give him. She told him she would rather take it herself, and after a couple of days destroyed it. At the conclusion of her story, she said: "Well, my heart feels lighter now."

* * *

Senator Bayard in reply to the question of a newspaper correspondent as to whether he intended to make any answer to the statement that he made a secession speech in 1861, is reported to have said: "The speech itself is my answer and that has been published. I stood then where I stood in 1871 and where I stand in 1880. I am opposed to internecine strife. I am opposed to it now, and if the Republicans want to make the next fight upon the issue of fraternal feeling, the burying of sectional strife and the establishing of a lasting peace, and are determined to re-raise the bloody shirt I say that for myself, and without regard for my position in 1861, I am in favor now of accepting such an issue and making a fight upon it. I would present it to the people as often and emphatically as possible, and I believe we would be sustained by an overwhelming majority of the American people."

It should be the aim of every owner of Horses, Cows, &c., to make them as handsome and useful as possible. The German Horse and Cow Powder helps to develop all the powers of the animal. It improves its beauty and increases its usefulness. It makes milk, muscle and fat. By using it a horse will do more work and a cow give more milk and be in better condition with less feed. Sold only by weight at 15 cents a pound by C. A. Kleim, Bloomsburg.

Dec 12, '79-1y

THE KERNS MATTER.

Many papers in the State have censured Senator Wallace for permitting the confirmation of Marshal Kerns. The facts do not seem to warrant this, as the correspondence published below shows:

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER
WASHINGTON *March 16th* 1880

HONS. J. E. MCDONALD and A. H. GARLAND, *Sub-Committee of the Judiciary Committee of U. S. Senate.*

GENT'S: I will thank you to furnish me with copies of my correspondence with your Committee on the subject of the confirmation of James N. Kerns as U. S. Marshal for the Eastern District of Penn'a; and if you feel at liberty to do so, with a statement of the reasons governing the Committee in reporting favorably upon his nomination,

Very respectfully yours,
WILLIAM A. WALLACE.

REPLY OF SENATORS MCDONALD AND GARLAND.

Hon. William A. Wallace, *U. S. Senate.*

DEAR SIR: In reply to your inquiry as to the correspondence between yourself and the Judiciary Committee of the Senate touching the confirmation of James N. Kerns as U. S. Marshal for the Eastern District of Penn'a, we herewith enclose you copies of your letters, sent to the Committee opposing Mr. Kerns.

The reasons which governed us as the Democratic members of the Sub-Committee in recommending Kern's confirmation, were substantially as follows:

The confirmation was opposed on political grounds alone. We made careful inquiry as to the personal character of Kerns, and found that it was good. We both had been members of the Investigating Committee before which Kerns appeared and testified, and where also present in Philad'a when the examination of witnesses affecting his official action was held. This testimony was the ground of political opposition to him and had been sent by you to the Committee. In a careful examination of it we found that Kerns conduct, on election day was not censurable, in view of the duties imposed upon him by law, and our judgement was that those duties were neither vindictively nor illegally performed.

He swore before our committee of investigation that deputy U. S. Marshals were not needed in Philadelphia, and that he had appointed them because the law compelled him to do so when applications were made by two citizens. He admitted he did not know many of the deputies, and took the endorsement of his political friends as to their character. In this respect he was censurable for the character of many of these deputies was very bad. This was the sole ground upon which we could sustain our rejection of Kerns, and in view of what he had testified, as well as of his personal character and behavior on election day, we did not feel justified in rejecting him, as we would run the risk of obtaining a man who would execute the law vindictively because he believed in it. These were the grounds upon which we acted.

Kerns came to see us personally whilst the nomination was in our hands, and we discussed the subject with him fully, and he reiterated the opinions he had previously sworn to. You did not at any time request or suggest his confirmation, nor, so far as we know, was there any interference by you with the action of the Judiciary Committee, except as the letters hereto attached show. It is not the practice of the committee to hear persons before it orally, but always in writing.

We are very respectfully, yours,
J. E. McDonald,
A. H. Garland.

COPY OF LETTERS TO CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE SENDING THE TESTIMONY.

United States Senate Chamber,
Washington *January 9th* 1880.

Hon. A. G. Thurman,
Chairman Judiciary Committee Senate.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit to your committee testimony taken by a Committee of the Senate in regard to the character and behavior of special deputy marshals appointed in Philadelphia in 1878, by Marshal Kerns, whose re-appointment is now before your Committee for confirmation or rejection, and I request your Committee [illegible] behalf of the people of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania to reject the appointment.

Very truly yours,
William A. Wallace,
U. S. S. Pa.

COPY OF LETTER TO SENATOR BAYARD A MEMBER OF JUDICIARY COMMITTEE ON FILE WITH THE RECORD.

United States Senate Chamber,
Washington, *July* 17, 1880

My Dear Senator:

I have not had an opportunity to talk with you in regard to the confirmation of Kerns as Marshal of our Eastern District, which is now before Judiciary Committee. I write to earnestly urge his rejection. He is not a fit man for the place, as his appointments fully show, and he is a representative of the very worst elements of Philadelphia republican politics. I shall feel that the Senate is faithless to itself if this man be confirmed.

Very truly yours,
William A. Wallace.

Sen. Bayard.

P. S.—I have seen Thurman and Garland and talked with them.

COPY OF LETTER TO SENATOR GARLAND.

(PRIVATE.)
United States Senate Chamber,
Washington, *Feb'y 2nd* 1880.

Dear Garland:

In Re Kerns

Send to Att'y Genl's office for papers affecting him and his official character and conduct. C. B. Barrett, a U. S. Detective, Philadelphia, can also enlighten you.

Yrs
Wallace.

* * *

The National Prohibition Reform party will meet in National convention at Cleveland, Ohio, June 17th, 1880, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the office of President and Vice President of the United States.

* * *

—The floor of a hall gave way at Ephrata, Lancaster county last Saturday night, and several persons were killed, and many seriously injured.

We have a speedy and positive cure for catarrh, diphtheria, canker mouth, and head ache, in Shiloh's catarrh remedy. A nasal injector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health and sweet breath. Price 50 cents. Sold by J. H. Kinports.

A Strange People.

Do you know that there are strange people in our community, we say strange because they seem to prefer to suffer and pass their days miserably, made so by Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Constipation, and general debility, when Shiloh's Vitalizer is guaranteed to cure them. Sold by J. H. Kinports.

Five Hundred Thousand Strong.

In the past few months there has been more than 500,000 bottles of Shiloh's cure sold. Out of the vast number of people who have used it, more than 2,000 cases of consumption have been cured. All coughs, croup, asthma and bronchitis, yield at once hence it is that every body speaks in its praise. To those who have not used it, let us say, if you have a cough or your child the croup and you value life don't fail to try it. For lame back, side or chest, use Shiloh's porous plaster. Sold by J. H. Kinports.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, SS:

Among the records and proceedings of the Court of Common Pleas of said county inter alia it is thus contained.

In the matter of the assigned estate of Harletine and Steel.

March 12, 1880, on motion of W. L. Eyerly, Court appoint Paul E. Wirt, auditor to distribute the moneys in the hands of W. H. Abbott assignee as per report of auditor in said estate, to and among the parties entitled thereto.

BY THE COURT.

In pursuance of the above order the auditor will meet all parties interested in said fund at his office in Bloomsburg upon the 27th day of April 1880, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when distribution will be made and all parties interested are hereby notified to appear at the above given time and place or be forever debarred from a share in said fund.

PAUL E. WIRT,
Auditor.

March 26, 4w

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating a note No. 67 drawn by the Harrisburg Car Manufacturing Co., and payable to Wm. Neal & Sons, and endorsed by them, dated March 11th 1880 at five months for $604: as said note being mailed to Danville National Bank on March 17, 1880, was either lost or stolen from the mails and payment of said note has been stopped.

WM. NEAL & SONS,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

March 26, tf.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF GEORGE MILLER, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to make distribution of the fund in the hands of the executors of George Miller, deceased, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg, on Thursday, April 29th, 1880, at ten o'clock in the forenoon to attend to the duties of his appointment when and where all persons having claims against said estate will appear and prove the same or be debarred from any share of said fund.

C. W. MILLER,
Auditor.

March 26, ts.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WM. G. QUICK DECEASED.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Wm. G. Quick, late of Montour township Columbia co., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to undersigned Administrators. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to make prompt payment.

HUGH D. QUICK,
JAMES QUICK,
Administrators.

March 26, '80-6w
P. O. Box Rupert Columbia county, Pa.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, free of charge, with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address, Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St. Williamsburgh, N. Y.

STRAWBRIDGE AND CLOTHIER

HAVE INAUGURATED THE

SPRING BUSINESS OF 1880,

By placing on sale, in every department of the house, a line of seasonable goods that has never been equaled in Pennsylvania, nor excelled elsewhere.

In making this announcement they would say to their old customers of Columbia county that they are better prepared to serve them to advantage this season than ever before. Anticipating the great advances which have occurred we placed last Summer and Autumn immense orders for staple fabrics at the very lowest point the market ever reached, and while this stock lasts, we propose to give our patrons the advantage of making all their purchases at old prices.

How great an advantage this is will be more apparent three months from now.

Take the article of

BLACK CASHMERES

Which have already gone up in price about 25 per cent. in consequence of the advance in wool (50 per cent.) and the greatly increased demand.

These goods made expressly for us and guaranteed in every way as at least unequaled, we shall sell for the present at last year's lowest prices, as the following list will show:

Letter O. 32 inches wide	**at 40 cts.**
No. 1. 31 inches wide	**at 45 cts.**
Our Famous No. 1, full width	**at 50 cts.**
No. 2.	**at 56 cts.**
No. 3.	**at 60 cts.**
No. 110.	**at 65 cts.**
Our Famous No. 120,	**at 75 cts.**
No. 125.	**at 87½ cts.**
Our Unequaled 140,	**at $1,00.**

This will apply almost throughout the entire stock.
Later cards will speak of

FANCY DRESS GOODS, SILKS &c.,

With which our store is overflowing with the choicest designs produced by the most renowned French makers.

OUR MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT

Extends to the most distant consumers the opportunity of receiving their supplies with entire convenience and at the most economical rates.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
Eighth and Market Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

A BREECH-LOADING REPEATING RIFLE FOR $6.50. THE IMPROVED "CHICHESTER."
Weight from 5 to 8 Pounds. Length of Barrel 22 Inches.

[illegible] **CHICHESTER RIFLE.** [illegible] **CHICHESTER** [illegible] **CHICHESTER RIFLES** [illegible] **CHICHESTER,** [illegible] **CHICHESTER** [illegible] **BEAR IN MIND** [illegible] **REPEATER,** [illegible] **FIRES SEVEN TIMES** [illegible] **CHICHESTER** [illegible] **WE WILL SEND ONE CHICHESTER SEVEN SHOT REPEATING RIFLE** [illegible] **$6.50,** [illegible] **CHICHESTER RIFLE CO.,** [illegible] 31 Montgomery Street, [illegible] New Jersey, U. S. A.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the recipe for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, FRECKLES, PIMPLES and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3 cent stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co., 29 Ann St. N. Y.

March 26, 6m.

CARPETS Largest stock in New York City, Lowest Prices, consisting of Moquettes, Wiltons, Axminsters, Velvets, Body and Tapestry Brussels, Three Plys and Ingrain Carpets with borders to match, Oilcloths all widths, Mattings, &c.

LACE CURTAINS, $1.00 per pair, to the finest REAL LACE imported.

SHEPPARD KNAPP,
189 & 191 Sixth Ave., cor. 13th St., N. Y.
March 26, 4w.

Dauchy & Co's. Advt's.

TAPE WORM

INFALLIBLY CURED with two spoons of medicine in two or three hours. For particulars address, with stamp, H. EICKHORN, No. 4 St. Mark's Place, New York.

4 March 26, 4w.

AGENTS Make quick sales of the best profit in our New Book, Golden Thoughts on Mother, Home, and Heaven, in prose and poetry by 400 authors. Illustrated. Pleases everybody. $2.75; also, The Curiosities of the Bible, $1.75 mailed on receipt of price. E. B. TREAT, Publisher, 805 Broadway, N. Y.

4 March 26, 4w.

ON 30 DAYS TRIAL

We will send our Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances upon trial, for 30 days to those suffering from Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, Paralysis or any diseases of the Liver or Kidneys, and many other diseases. A sure cure guaranteed or no pay. Address VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.

March 26-4w d

ORGANS 17 stops, 5 set Reeds, 2 Knee Swells, Stool, Book only $98. Pianos, Stool, Cover & Book $260 to $1000. Illustrated catalogue sent free. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

4 March 26, 4w.

AGENTS WANTED For the Best and Fastest-Selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per cent. National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

4 March 26, 4w.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

WHEREAS at an Orphans' Court held at Bloomsburg in and for the county of Columbia, the 4th day of February, A. D. 1880, before the Honorable William Elwell and his Associates, Judges of the said Court, the petition of Charles Clewell, a son of Jacob Clewell, late of Catawissa township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, deceased, was presented setting forth that the said Jacob Clewell died in April, 1877, intestate seized in his demesne as of fee of and in certain real estate situate in said county, in said petition fully described. That the said Jacob Clewell left to survive him a widow and six children all of whom reside in said county except Jeremiah Clewell who resides in the state of New York, but in what place is unknown to the petitioner.

You, the said Jeremiah Clewell are hereby notified that I will hold an inquest on the said premises, on

Saturday, April 10, 1880,

at nine o'clock in the forenoon, there to make partition of the said lands to and among the parties in interest. When and where you may attend if you think proper.

Mar 12 '80—4w. C. H. ENT, Sheriff.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

COLUMBIA COUNTY S S:

ESTATE OF JOSHUA SAVAGE, DECEASED.

In the matter of exceptions to the account of the executors of Joshua Savage, deceased.

Among the Records and proceedings of the Orphans' Court of said county inter alia it is thus contained.

And now February 4, 1880, on motion of W. J. Buckalew, Attorney for exceptants L. S. Wintersteen appointed auditor on exceptions.

BY THE COURT.

Certified from the records this 20th day of Feb., A. D. 1880.

WM. KRICKBAUM, Clerk.

The auditor in pursuance of the foregoing appointment will attend to the duties thereof at the office of [illegible] in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, the [illegible] day of March, A. D. 1880, [illegible] when and where all parties interested [illegible] appear or be debarred from coming in on said estate.

L. S. WINTERSTEEN,
Auditor.

feb. 27—ts.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF HENRY ROSENSTOCK TO HAVE COURT DIRECT THE SATISFACTION OF A MORTGAGE.

Pursuant to an act of Assembly passed the [illegible] day of March, 1849, notice is hereby given to the legal representatives of [illegible] Breitenbach deceased, to be and appear at the next ensuing term of court held for the county of Columbia upon the first Monday of May A. D. 1880, to show cause if any they have why said court may not decree and direct satisfaction to be entered on mortgage of said Henry Rosenstock to said [illegible] Breitenbach, recorded in said county in mortgage book No. 7 at page [illegible]: in accordance with the petition of said Henry Rosenstock to said court setting forth that said mortgage has been fully paid.

PAUL E. WIRT, C. H. ENT,
Attorney for H. Rosenstock. Sheriff of Col. co.
March 12, 4w.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE!

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Penn'a., will be sold at public sale on the premises, in the town of Bloomsburg, in said county, on

Monday, April 12th, 1880,

at one o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, late of Martin W. Nuss, deceased, to-wit: All that house and

LOT OF GROUND

situate in said town of Bloomsburg, on the west side of East street of said town, bounded on the north by lot of William Krickbaum, on the east by said East street, on the south by lot of D. Frank Carr and on the west by an alley, being about [illegible] feet in width and [illegible] feet deep, on which are erected a two story brick

DWELLING HOUSE

and out-buildings, with a well of water on the line of said lot and lot of Wm Krickbaum.

[illegible] TERMS OF SALE. Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of sale and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter with interest from confirmation nisi. The unpaid purchase money to be secured by bond and mortgage with foreclosure clause on the premises. Deed to be made and delivered on confirmation of sale and payment of one-fourth purchase money and execution of bond and mortgage.

D. FRANK CARR,
Administrator.

March 12, ts.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa., at 2 o'clock, p. m., on

Saturday, March 27th, 1880,

all that certain lot or piece of land situate in Locust township, Columbia county, and state of Pa., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stone on the northwest corner of the lot or tract of land hereby conveyed, thence south six degrees east along the lands of Michael Bordner [illegible] perches to a stone, [illegible] containing thirty acres and forty-four perches of land strict measure, on which are erected a two story frame dwelling house and out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of [illegible] Bower against Jacob Myers and to be sold as the property of Jacob Myers.

Freeze, Attorney. Fi. Fa.

ALSO,

All that certain tract of land situate in Pine township, Columbia county and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: on the north by land of James Masters and Joseph Shultz, on the east by land of George Masters, on the south by land of Oliver Wright and on the west by land of Oliver Wright and Joseph Shultz, containing sixty acres more or less, on which are erected a dwelling house, barn and out-buildings.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of Joseph W. Eves [illegible] against Conrad H. Parker and to be sold as the property of Conrad H. Parker.

Ikeler, Attorney. Vend Ex.

ALSO,

All that certain tract of land situate in Benton township, Columbia county, Penna., bounded as follows: On the north by a public road, west by land of Charles Fisher, south by land formerly owned by Samuel Fisher, and on the east by lands formerly owned by Samuel Fisher and Samuel Hinterliter, containing sixty-five acres, whereon are erected a two story frame dwelling house, barn and out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Charles Fisher against Jeremiah Derr and Henry Hinterliter and to be sold as the property of Henry Hinterliter.

Little, attorneys. Vend Ex.

Terms cash on day of sale.

C. H. ENT,
Sheriff.

feb. 6, 1880-ts

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the sheriff's sale of the real estate of Herman G. Creveling.

The Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county to distribute the fund arising from said sale to and among the parties entitled thereto will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bloomsburg on Saturday, the 3rd day of April, 1880, at 10 a. m. when and where all persons having claims against said fund are required to present them or be forever debarred from any share of the same.

L. E. WALLER,
Auditor.

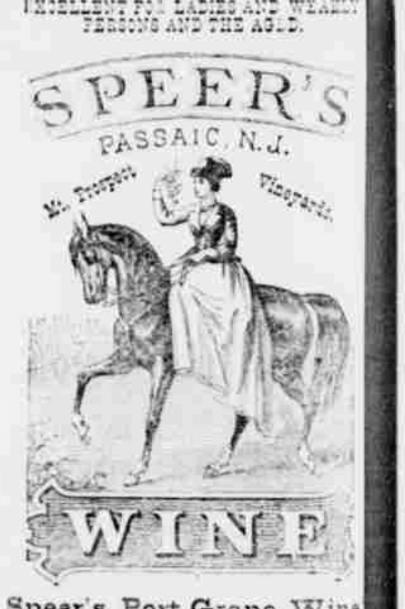
march 5, '80-4w

SPEER'S

PORT GRAPE WINE

Used in the principal Churches for Communion purposes.

EXCELLENT FOR LADIES AND WEAKLY PERSONS AND THE AGED.


SPEER'S
PASSAIC, N.J.
Mt. Prospect Vineyards.
WINE

Speer's Port Grape Wine
FOUR YEARS OLD.

This Celebrated Native Wine is made from the juice of the Oporto Grape, raised in this country. Its Invaluable

Tonic and Strengthening Properties

are unsurpassed by any other Native Wine. Being the pure juice of the Grape, produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest invalid use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that afflict the weaker sex. It is in every respect A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

SPEER'S

P. J. Sherry.

The P. J. SHERRY is a Wine of Superior Character and partakes of the golden qualities of the grape from which it is made. For Purity, Richness, Flavor and Medicinal Properties, it will be found unexcelled.

SPEER'S

P. J. Brandy.

This BRANDY stands unrivalled in this Country, being far superior for medicinal purposes.

IT IS A PURE distillation from the grape and contains valuable medicinal properties.

It has a delicate flavor, similar to that of the grapes from which it is distilled, and is in great favor among first-class families.

See that the signature of ALFRED SPEER, Passaic, N. J., is over the cork of each bottle.

SOLD BY C. A. KLEIM.

June 27, 1879-ly

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE!

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned administrator of Sarah C. Shultz, will expose to public sale upon the premises on

Saturday, March 27th, 1880,

at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, all that certain house and

LOT OF GROUND

situate in Centreville, Columbia county, Pa., bounded on the north by an alley, on the east by lot No. [illegible], on the south by second street and on the west by lot No. [illegible] being lot No. [illegible] according to the general plan of said village of Centreville, and being [illegible] and 54 feet on Second street, on which are erected a one and a half story

DWELLING HOUSE,

an excellent well of water at the door.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent at the confirmation of sale and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter with interest from confirmation nisi.

SAMUEL NEYHARD,
Administrator.

March 12, ts.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1880

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train		7 3 A. M.
Mail Train	7.38 A. M	4.49 P. M
Fast Train	12.00 M.	11.45 A. M
Express Train	6.56 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.28 A. M.	7.26 P. M.
Regular Express	4.06 P. M.	11.45 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

STAGE LINES.

CAMBRA AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leave Cambra Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6:30 a. m., arrive at Bloomsburg by 11:30 a. m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail.

BLOOMSBURG AND LAIRDSVILLE.—Leave Lairdsville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7:30 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg by 12 m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail. Daily mail from Bloomsburg to Millville.

Benton and Bloomsburg.—A daily stage line leaving Benton in the morning and returning in the evening of the same day.

MAIL ROUTES.

WHITE HALL AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leave White Hall Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:30 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg by 10 a. m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail.

BENTON AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leaves Benton Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg at 2 p. m. Leaves Bloomsburg Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a. m., arriving at Benton at 2 p. m.

PUBLIC SALES.

B. Frank Zarr, Administrator of M. W. Nuss, deceased, will sell valuable real estate on the premises in Bloomsburg on Monday April 12, 1880.

Samuel Neyhard, Administrator of Sarah C. Shultz, will sell valuable real estate on the premises in Centreville, Columbia county on Saturday, March 27, 1880.

J. Dean Cole will offer personal property at public sale at his residence in Sugarloaf township on Wednesday, March 31, 1880.

I. K. Krickbaum, executor of Andrew Fellows, of Huntington Valley, Luzerne county will sell real estate on the premises on Saturday, March 27, 1880.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS OUTSIDE OF THE COUNTY.

All subscribers outside of the county must pay in advance. We have sent bills to all such, and hope to have an immediate response. Those who do not give attention to our request and who are *more than one year behind* will have their paper stopped and bills sent for collection unless they settle by May 1st. The reason why we must insist on advance payment out of the county is that we have to pay postage, and we cannot afford to run the risk of losing the subscription price, and the postage too. 2.00 a year is the price out of the county when not paid *strictly in advance.*

March 19, tf.

Water has been let into the canal.

Dr. J. H. Vastine, of Numedia, was in town on Monday.

Lutz & Sloan will remove to their new store April 1st.

Wesley Solleder has moved into Mrs. Ent's building near the Court House.

J. H. Stecker has removed his flour and feed store to Sterner's building, Main below Market.

Several car loads of iron pipe for the water works have arrived.

The Philologian entertainment last Saturday evening was an interesting one.

Mr. Lockard Girton of Plymouth is spending a few days in town visiting his friends. He looks well.

Mrs. L. Zahner returned home on Tuesday after an extended visit at her father's in Dover, Delaware.

C. E. Kessler has removed his shoe store to room in Evans' building, lately occupied by J. H. Stecker.

Mr. Hudson Owen of Berwick was in town on Tuesday, looking after the business of the Pennsylvania Canal Company.

We wish Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Chamberlin a long and happy life. If Harry had informed the boys in time, they would have had the band out before this.

Northumberland county will have but four courts per year hereafter, beginning the first Monday of May, September, December and February.

There is a fresh brass band practicing not far from our domicile almost nightly. They are improving and with continued efforts will no doubt become skilled blowers, some day.

Prof. William Harris of Hamburg, Berks county, formerly of Buckhorn, was in town last week. We are sorry not to have seen him. Mr. Harris is Chairman of the Democratic standing committee of Berks.

It is said that the 13, 15, 14 puzzle has been fairly solved by several persons in town, though none of them can tell how they did it. It settles the question that it can be done however.

Peter Luby fell down a man-way at Jones colliery at Girardville last Monday and was killed. Luby was an important witness in the Hester case.

The Crompton Literary Society of Buck Horn, will give an entertainment Tuesday evening March 30th, for the benefit of the society. Admission 10 and 15 cents.

Subscribers who intend changing their place of residence on the first of April should notify us of their old as well as their new post office address.

There will be an early service at six o'clock Easter morning at the Episcopal church. Also service at half past ten. The Sunday school Easter celebration will be held in the evening at seven o'clock.

I hereby acknowledge that in putting Mr. F. E. Godfrey out of the Opera House on the evening of February 9th, I acted hastily and under excitement, and I am sorry for my action in the matter.

B. H. VANNATTA.

Somebody says that a young lady should always ask four questions before accepting the hand of any young man, as follows: "Is he honorable? Is he kind of heart? Can he support me comfortably? Is he a paying subscriber for his county paper?"

It is rumored that the Reading R. R. will shortly move the Round house from Catawissa to this place. If this is correct the mechanics and workmen will nearly all probably, move to Danville, which will be quite an accession to the population.—*Danville Intelligencer.*

A little son of Mr. Fred. Hartman, of Buckhorn was run over by a load of coal on Tuesday. He was on the wagon and fell off between the wheels, the hind wheel passing over his stomach. When picked up he was supposed to be dead, but after a little while he recovered, and on Wednesday morning was up and around the house. The child is about six years old, and there was over a ton of coal on the load. With the exception of a bruised side no damage was done. It was a remarkable escape.

The number of men employed at the Milton Nail Works is one hundred and eighty. There are fifty nail machines in operation, producing four hundred kegs per day. These works were started in 1875 and have have continued in uninterrupted and successful operation up to the present writing. Messrs. Godcharles & Co., are the right men in the right place.—*Independent Weekly.*

Bloomsburg is going it strong in the fish business. The *Public Press* says 30,000 eggs of the Atlanta salmon have been placed in the hatching house there, and there are there half a million of California salmon ready for distribution.

We clip the above from an exchange which credits the item to the *Montour American.* Slight mistake somewhere, gentlemen. Bloomsburg has no *Public Press*, nor is there a hatching house anywhere in this vicinity that we know of.

WANTED.—A girl for general house work. Must be a good washer and ironer, and of good character. Wages $2.00 a week. Apply at residence of R. C. Neal, Fifth street between Iron and Centre.

March 19, tf.

For answer to Scriptural question by Asbury Reporter in COLUMBIAN March 19th, 1880, would refer to the 19th chapter of Genesis, 31st to 38th verses, inclusive.

KENT.

The same answer has been given by Justus M. Johnson, of Light Street.

JONESTOWN ITEMS.

The Rev. Wm. H. Lilly will hold services here next Saturday evening and Rev. T. O. Clees on Sunday afternoon.

Mr. John L. Hosler of Foundryville was in town yesterday "giving his views on our future state and on a horse trade."

Ho for the west. Mr. John Kline, John D. White, Wm. Kline, Chas. Carey and Al. Buckalew intend starting to Michigan next Monday. May they have success.

Miss Lizzie McGuire left this place for Huntsville, Luzerne county, Pa., last Monday. We wish her a pleasant time and a quick return.

The members of the M. E. Church of this community have concluded that they must have a church. The following named persons were appointed trustees. Wm. Mears, F. W. Jones, Amos M. White, J. H. Hess, James E. Jones, W. E. Eveland, Peter Thomas, Ervin Lauderbaugh and John M. Buckalew; making John M. Buckalew, President; F. W. Jones, Secretary; Wm. Mears, Treasurer.

Subscriptions are now in order.

Mr. John H. Huff, returned from Philadelphia, Saturday, where he had been purchasing a large stock of new spring goods. That is the place for bargains.

Mrs. Sam. Thomas and Harmon J. Hess, intend building each a new house this summer, having now most of the material on the ground.

Mr. Frank Kingsbury commenced this morning as a masher of the cereal with Mr. Trump at Jones Bros. mill.

Mr. G. B. Hosler of the firm of Hosler Bros. thinks he can play checkers, but from our experience decide that as a checker player he is a failure.

No one sick in the neighborhood.

Politics very quiet, with Grant ahead in this town.

KENT.

BERWICK LETTER.

EDS. COLUMBIAN:

Fully thirty new houses are springing up in various parts of the town and yet the demand is not satisfied.

Rev. Day of Ashley lectured last night in the Y. M. C. A., hall on "Courtship and marriage." The affair was deserving of a larger audience.

Rev. Smyser returned from the Methodist conference to stay another year. The people are pleased with this arrangement.

The public schools will close this week, not to open again until Monday after next. The interval will give pupils the opportunity to help move and clean houses.

The rage about the "13, 15, 14" game, begun nearly three months ago here, has virtually expired, and we have recovered without having sustained any serious injury. Your "Another Reporter" of last week is the only doubtful case we have; the asylum may yet claim him, contrary to the hopes of his friends.

Chess has superseded the above "sell," and has many followers, the *Independent* office seems to be the headquarters of the combatants. An interesting consultation game was played at Glenn's, last Saturday night, between Messrs. Glenn and W. E. Smith and Messrs. Lohman Bower and Seybolding, resulting in the defeat of the latter couple.

The coffers of our business men are overflowing with gold, Messrs. Jackson & Woodin having paid out 14000 dollars in this coin last Saturday.

Last Friday evening, at the literary Society Lohman Bower, G. Kester, Dr. Freas and C. B. Jackson discussed the question "should education be a qualification for the right of suffrage?" the former two on the affirmative, and the latter on the negative. The judges decided in favor of the affirmative. The society seems to be thriving.

On Tuesday evening of last week the crystal wedding of Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Woodin was celebrated by their friends, formed into a surprise party. Many beautiful presents of crystal ware glittered on a table in one of the parlors. The evening was pleasantly passed in games, music, etc. Prominent among the presents was an elegant toilet set of silver and glass, presented by G. Mallory.

REPORTER.

Berwick Pa., March 24, '80.

LAST NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of Peter Ent, deceased, and to Ent Brothers are hereby notified that these accounts must be paid by May 1st or costs will be incurred. Call at my office at Bloomsburg.

March 5, tf. U. H. ENT, Adm.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

Dr. Sperling, of Kingston, has charge of a remarkable case, in relation to which he informs a *Union Leader* reporter that a daughter of W. H. Schooley, of Hunlock's Creek, called on him a few weeks ago to be treated for a pain in the side. She said that she was taking down the family washing, the clothes having been pinned on with ordinary pins, which she put into her mouth and hurried into the house. Attempting to take a long breath, she swallowed about twenty-five of the pins, but said nothing about it, and went off on an excursion which she was hastily preparing to join. Upon returning she complained of feeling ill and soon became delirious. Physicians were called, but to them she said nothing of what had occurred, and as there were expectorations of blood they treated her for hemorrhage of the lungs. She finally partially recovered and subsequently came to Dr. Sperling for treatment as above stated. The latter expressed considerable surprise when informed of the accident and said that he could do nothing for her at that late day, and would hardly believe it possible that any person could live under such circumstances. The lady has since married, and with the exception of frequent pains in the side and an occasional attack of what seems like colic, there are no indications of trouble from the accident, the like of which has never been known. Dr. Sperling credits the statement of Miss Schooley and considers the case a very remarkable one, by reason of its extreme rarity and non-fatal results.

"Sellers' Liver Pills," are the secrete to perfect health, long life, and absolute happiness. Sold by all druggists.

Although many papers have raised the price of subscription to $2.00, owing to the increase in price of material, our price still remains $1.50 when paid in accordance with our terms, that is *in advance.* After April 15th those who have not paid for the present year ending October 1st, 1880 will be charged $2.00, as we cannot allow longer than six months in which to pay in advance.

Hereafter no payment will be considered as in advance unless paid within sixty days after the beginning of the current year

March 19, 3w.

Mr. Deemer Bidleman, formerly a compositor in this city, has been elected to the general secretaryship of the Scranton Young Mens' Christian Association. Mr. Beidleman is well qualified for the position and his past record as a Christian worker augurs well for his connection with the Y. M. C. A., of Scranton.—*Wilkes-Barre Record.*

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., MARSHALL MICH.

Will send their celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts to the afflicted upon 30 days trial. Speedy cures guaranteed. They mean what they say. Write to them without delay. Nov. 21-1y.

AN IRISH BULL.—The following dialogue actually occurred anent the recent open winter:

Pat—"Moike did you ever see a winter like this wan?"

Mike—"Indade I did."

Pat—"Whin?"

Mike—"Lasht summer, shure and begone to ye!"

STILLWATER NEWS

Mr. L. P. McHenry, of Benton, has taken unto himself a wife, Miss Annie E. Appleman of the same place. They were married at the house of the writer on the 13th inst., and so it is that

> "Marriage to maids is like a war to men;
> The battle causes fear, but the sweet hopes
> of winning at the last, still draws 'em in."

The business of moving has already begun for the Spring, and Mr. Jame Edgar has moved from here to A. Hunsinger's lot near the Forks and George Carey, who is now engaged in the manufacture of furniture in T. H. Edgar's mill, moved into the house thus vacated. George is a good workman—call and see.

Farmers, who leave things lay around loose, are beginning to look them up preparatory to spring work. It saves time and money to have a proper place for everything.

The Grangers of this section still hold their regular meetings in the hall over the store room of Mr. J. McHenry. Two women to one man, we would judge from appearances, is about the way it runs; same in church, usually.

Your Fishingcreek correspondent, "Snibbor," (rather a suggestive name, we take it,) is certainly not very complimentary to the earlier settlers of this community, but surely enough so the M. E. church, if the writer is any judge. If the gentleman, unless he is like he has assumed, (doolet), and we fear he is, will call soon, we will annoint his eyes with a salve that will enable him to see things a little more in the light of truth. Although we have not been a resident in this township as long, perhaps, as this self appointed "Snibbor" (reprimander *obs.*) yet we presume to say that he has rather overdrawn his statement of the case, and himself needs to be "snibbed" (checked). The pioneers of this region, though no doubt some what "depraved," were generally a noble race of men, and their descendants, though but few of them members of the M. E. Church, are not only intelligent and sober, but good christian people, of a noble and enterprising character, and noted for their quiet, industrious, liberal and social qualities. Perhaps we have "nipped" (snibbed) this matter sufficient for the present.

D. M. KINTER.

See a woman on horseback in another column, riding near Speer's Vineyards, with a bunch of Grapes from which Speer's Port Grape Wine is made, that is so highly esteemed by the medical profession for the use of invalids weakly persons and the aged.

Sold by Druggists.

June 27 1-y.

ANOTHER BARK WRECKED.

Poor Jack is dead, that good old dog,
We never shall see him more.
No longer will he roll the stones
Around upon the floor.

No more he'll dance and skip along,
All with the frisky bottle,
For death with cruel hand has gone,
And stopped his little throttle.

The above refers to Jack, property of W. O. Holmes, which died one day last week, aged about ten years. We are informed that three or four tears were shed at the funeral which was accompanied with due solemnity.

AN EVENT IN PHILADELPHIA.

About the 10th of March, Messrs. Strawbridge & Clothier, the well known merchants at Eighth and Market streets, Philadelphia, usually have their openings of the fabrics which, during the season, are to be things for ladies' dresses. To these Openings, in increasing numbers, year by year, the ladies flock from far and near, showing by their presence an amount of interest which is scarcely ever excited by any other spectacle.

This year, about the usual time, the firm announced that the pressure from the ladies to show the new goods had been so great, that for weeks before, as they passed the Custom House daily, they were shown to the favored few.

Knowing, however, that large numbers of ladies in city and country await their customary announcement each season before doing any shopping, it was stated that, although they had decided to have no formal opening, they would, about the usual date, place the remainder of their importations on sale, and inaugurate the business of the season.

The day on which the informal opening was announced, turned out to be intensely disagreeable with almost the only snow storm of the season. One would have supposed that no lady would have gone out of her house unless compelled to do so by inexorable necessity, or drawn by some extraordinary attraction.

No more striking instance of Messrs. Strawbridge & Clothier's popularity has ever been given than the fact that during this day of snow and sleet, large numbers of ladies braved the storm and inspected with great satisfaction the immense exhibition of fabrics which will be worn in the near future when milder skies prevail.

It is our purpose to mention the event as a matter of public interest only, not to give any detailed account thereof. In fact it would be impossible within the limits of newspaper articles to give any adequate idea of the vast array of new and novel fabrics and designs which the firm have imported direct from the Paris makers. We were informed that a considerable number of the styles were confined to them and could be found in no other American house.

During the dull times Messrs Strawbridge & Clothier's establishment was always thronged because we presume that people felt it to be true economy to do their shopping there. Now with the revival of business what may we not expect of this great house with its immense facilities and the numberless attractions it has to offer, leading as it undoubtedly does to-day the dry goods trade of the Middle States.

SINCERE THANKS.

I suffered for five years with Rheumatism. Having been persuaded by friends to try the St. Jacobs Oil, I must acknowledge that it is the best remedy I ever used; in fact, it cured me entirely. Accept my thanks.

FRANK SCHWARZ.
98 Nineteenth St., Cincinnati, Ohio

Call on Peoples Drug Store and they will tell you how Days Kidney Pad was discovered.

EASTER.

The festival of the resurrection of Jesus Christ, derives probably its teutonic name from the festival of the goddess Ostara, in Anglo Saxon, Eastre, which the Saxons of old were wont to celebrate about the same season at which the Christian festival of Easter occurs. In the ancient church the celebration of Easter lasted eight days. After the 11th century, however, it was limited to three, and in later times generally to two days. It was formally the favorite time for performing the rite of baptism. The courts of justice were closed and alms dispensed to the poor and needy, who were even feasted in the churches—a custom which led to much disorder. Slaves also received their freedom at that season; and as the austerities of Lent were over, the people gave themselves up to enjoyment, hence the day was called the "Sunday of Joy". To the popular sports and dances were added farcical exhibitions, in which even the clergy joined in some places, reciting from the pulpits stories and legends, with a view to stir the hearers to laughter. Against this indecency the reformers of the 16th century loudly and successfully raised their voices. During the whole week before Easter—that is, the interval between Palm Sunday and the beginning of the Easter festival—daily services were held.

On Easter day the people saluted each other with the Easter kiss, and the exclamation, "He is risen; to which the reply was, "He is risen indeed." The chief solemnity always consisted of the celebration of the Lord's Supper.

The proper time for the celebration of Easter has occasioned no little controversy. In the 2d century a dispute arose on this point between the Eastern and Western Churches. The great mass of the Eastern Christians celebrated Easter on the 14th day of the first Jewish month or moon, considering it to be equivalent to the fourteenth day, holding that it was the commemoration of the resurrection of Jesus. The Council of Nice (325 A. D.) decided in favor of the Western usage, branding the Eastern usage with the name of the "quartadecimani" heresy. This, however, only settled the point that Easter was to be held, not upon a certain day of the month or moon, but on a Sunday. The astronomical cycle for calculating the recurrence of the Easter moon was not determined by this council. It appears, however, that the Metonic cycle (q. v.) was already in use in the west for this purpose; and it was on this cycle that the Gregorian Calendar introduced in 1852 was arranged. The method on which this calendar is constructed is too complex for description here. An elaborate account of the whole matter was published by Prof. DeMorgan in the *Companion to the British Almanac* in 1845 and to this the reader is referred. The time of Easter being the most ancient and important of all the movable feasts of the Christian Church, determines all the rest. It was debated at the time of the introduction of the Gregorian Calendar, whether Easter should continue to be movable, or whether a fixed Sunday after 21st of March should not be adopted. It was deference to the ancient custom that led the ecclesiastical authorities to adhere to the matter of determination by the moon. It must be remembered however, that it is not the actual moon in the heavens, nor even the moon of astronomers that regulates the time of Easter, but an altogether imaginary moon, whose periods are so contrived that the new (calendar) moon always follows the real new moon (sometimes by two or even three days). The effect of this is, that the 14th of the calendar moon—which had from the time of Moses been considered "full moon," for ecclesiastical purposes—falls generally on the 15th or 16th of the real moon, and thus after the real full moon, which is generally on the 14th or 15th day. With this explanation, then, of what is meant by "full moon," viz: that it is the 14th day of the calendar moon, the rule is, that Easter day is always the first Sunday after the paschal full moon, i. e., the full moon which happens upon or next after the 21st of March (the beginning of the ecclesiastical year); and if the full moon happens upon a sunday, Easter Day is the Sunday after.

POPULAR OBSERVANCES.

Many of the popular observances connected with Easter are of papal origin. The goddess Ostara or Eastre seems to have been the personification of the morning or east (q. v.) and also of the opening year or spring. The Anglo Saxon name of April was Estermonath, and it is still known in Germany as Ostermonath. The worship of this being seems to have struck deep root in Northern Germany, and was brought into England by the Saxons. It continued to be celebrated in many parts in the north of Germany down to the beginning of the present century, by the kindling of bonfires and numerous other rites. Like the May observances of England it was especially a festival of joy. With her usual policy, the Church endeavored to give a Christian significance to such of the rites as could not be rooted out; and in this case the conversion was particularly easy. Joy at the rising of the natural sun, and the awakening of nature from the death of winter, became Joy at the rising of the Sun of Righteousness—at the resurrection of Christ from the grave. The bonfires can be traced in the great "paschal tapers," sometimes weighing 300 pounds, with which the churches were lighted on Easter Eve. In the ancient church disbursements of St. Mary-at-Hill, in the city of London, there is even an entry "For a quarter of coles for the hallowed fire on Easter Eve, 6d."

The most characteristic Easter rite, and the one most widely diffused is the use of *Pasch* (i. e., Easter) eggs. They are usually stained of various colors with dye woods and herbs and people mutually make presents of them, sometimes they are kept as amulets, sometimes eaten games are also played by striking them against one another. In some moorland parts of Scotland, it used to be the custom for young people to go out early on "Pash Sunday" and search for wild fowls' eggs for breakfast and it was thought lucky to find them. There can be little doubt that the use of eggs at this season was originally symbolical of the revivification of nature—the springing forth of life in Spring. The practice is not confined to Christians; the Jews used eggs in the feast of the Passover; and we are told that the Persians, when they keep the festival of the solar new year (in March) mutually present each other with colored eggs.

From a Christian point of view, this "Feast of Eggs" has been usually considered as emblematic of the resurrection and of a future life.—*Chambers' Encyclopedia.*

Shrewdness and Ability.

Hop Bitters so freely advertised in all the papers, secular and regigious, are having a large sale, and are supplanting all other medicines. There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of these Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability in compounding a Bitters, whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation.—*Exchange.*

Marriages.

MINIER—FAUST.—At Bloomsburg, March 18, by Rev. S. Mitchell, D. D., Mr. William Minier, of Lairdsville, Lycoming county, and Miss Maggie C. Faust, of Hemlock township, Columbia county.

DEITZEL—BECHTEL.—On Sabbath evening, March 21st, at the Lutheran parsonage, by Rev. O. D. S. Marclay, Mr Milton Saylor Deitzel, of Philadelphia, Pa., and Miss Mary Alice Bechtel, of Bloomsburg, Pa.

Our Country.

Dr. Benson J. Lossing, the distinguished author of the Field Book of the Revolution, the War of 1812, The Civil War and 31 other histories and biographies—all pertaining to American subjects, is now, in his 73rd year, engaged on what he promises to be his master-piece, the work to which he has given the affectionate and patriotic title at the head of this article. It is, as the name implies, a complete and exhaustive history of the Western Continent from the first discoveries and settlements by the Northmen in 1002–190 years, before the discovery of Columbus down to the present time.

No man could perform this task more thoroughly than Dr. Lossing—the task of producing a correct and picturesque history of our country for all the families of the land. The author's reputation as a pleasing and trust-worthy narrator is already well established; but it will be heightened by the history on which he is now engaged.

Felix O. C. Darley has added much to the beauty and intrinsic merit of the book by his artistic illustrations, of which there are over five hundred.

The publisher, Henry J. Johnson, has spared neither labor nor expense in making it one of the finest specimens of book making recently issued from the press.

Lossing, Darley and Johnson form a trio that promises a work of rare excellence. The general agents are now in town and will call on our leading citizens and meet, we doubt not, the liberal patronage that has been accorded to this book wherever shown. The cost is a mere trifle and the manner of payment is accommodated to all. See and judge.

How W. H. Kemble Should be Dealt With.

W. H. Kemble and his associates, under conviction for bribery by their own confession, have anticipated their sentence, which must by law include fine and imprisonment, by filing an application for pardon with the Pardoning Board. The Pennsylvania law requires public notice and a certain period after an application is filed with the Board before it can be granted. Kemble's precipitate haste is taken to prevent the possibility that a bank president, a former State officer, and a present prominent powerful Republican politician should have his head shaved off and wear stripes before the legal formalities of a pardon can be taken. It unfortunately appears probable that he will succeed. His plea of guilty, with that of his associates, seems to have been given under an understanding that a fine only would be exacted. Such a result is little less disgraceful than an acquittal would have been. To a Pennsylvania politician, callous to the disgrace honorable men would feel at a self-confessed conviction, a fine is a mere incident in the political game, not a punishment. Bare conviction for "log rolling" an offence prevalent everywhere, is something, it is perhaps all that could be obtained; but bargain and sale with a powerful sinner over the extent of his punishment robs it of moral weight. Republican Pennsylvania ought to be able to deal as sharply with Kemble as New York dealt with Tweed. He ought to be put to winding yarn with Morton, the Philadelphia defaulter, in the penitentiary.—*Springfield Republican.*

It matters not the age of suffers from colds or croup, "Dr. Sellers' Cough Syrup" is good for all alike. Price 25 cents.

There must have been some mistake as to the popularity in San Francisco of demagogues of the Karney stamp. There was no trouble about getting a jury to convict one of his lieutenants; and yet experience in other cities show that juries are very apt to be influenced in their decisions on such questions by popular sentiment. The "hoodlums" and idlers—not numerous, but very noisy—who take active part in excited political and social assemblies in California and elsewhere are too often assumed to represent the sentiments of thousands of quiet citizens who are busy attending to their home affairs and working for a living, unmindful of the fact that for their own good and the safety of their homes ought to give some little time an attention to public affairs.

News from all Around.

—All the iron works in Wilkesbarre are running on full time.

—Gen. Fitz John Porter is a small man, trim built, with white moustache and side-whiskers.

—New York City Judge, District Attorney and Recorder get each $12,000 a year and the Surrogate the same.

—Berks county spent last year $217,726, and received $240,557, with $85,023 still due the county.

—Mobile has a practicing lawyer, Mr. John A Cuthbert, who was an officer in the war of 1812 and a Congressman in 1819.

—A bank share of stock was transferred in Providence on Saturday, which had remained in one name since 1795.

—The Chinese government, has determined to establish consulates in Boston, Philadelphia and New York, for the better protection of its subjects.

—Judge Pearson, of Dauphin county, says that in all cases where supervisors neglect to keep roads in order they can be proceeded against criminally.

—Snow on the Union Pacific Railroad in the Sierra mountains it is said to be from 40 to 50 feet deep. The recent storm there was the greatest for years.

—The county superintendents of public schools throughout the state are among the hardest-working officials of the Commonwealth, at this time, preparing for the usual spring examinations.

—An old woman, supposed to be very poor, living near Middlesex, Butler county, was taken dangerously sick a few days ago, and neighbors, who went to the old woman's aid, made search of the premises. They found at least $1,000 hidden in different places.

Democratic State Conventions will be held in these States on these days:

Nebraska	March [illegible]	Virginia	May [illegible]
Iowa	April [illegible]	Kansas	May [illegible]
Louisiana	April [illegible]	South Carolina	June 1
Texas	April [illegible]	Alabama	June 2
Pennsylvania	April 28	Arkansas	June [illegible]
Ohio	May [illegible]	Tennessee	June [illegible]
Wisconsin	May [illegible]	Indiana	June [illegible]
New Jersey	May 19	Kentucky	June [illegible]

Business Notices

Cash paid for 4000 bushels of good White or Yellow Oats at Silas Young's, Light Street. March 19 3m

Rubbers at McKinney's.

Cash paid for good Butter at Silas Young's, Light Street, for six weeks. March 19-6w

Boots and Shoes cheap at McKinney's.

Good Butter 30 cents per pound at Silas Young's, Light Street. march 26-4w

I. W. Hartman offers the finest line of Calicoes in the town or county. Go and see them.

Rubber Coats white and black, Blankets, Leggings, Gloves, Caps at the lowest prices at D. Lowenberg's.

If you wish a Nice Dress, look at I. W. Hartman's goods.

Call at McKinney's for Shoes.

If you want Fresh Groceries, go and see I. W. Hartman's.

500 tons more of good dry rock oak bark wanted by Silas Young Light Street for which I will pay $6.00 per ton cash, or $6.50 in goods.

I also buy Hemlock Bark and I will pay $5.00 per ton cash or $5.50 per ton in goods.

Feb. 9 2-m

If you want Nice and Cheap Dishes, go and see I. W. Hartman's.

Neatsfoot Oil and Vacuum Oil for harness grease for sale by Silas Young, Light Street; also Black Oil, Fish Oil, Linseed Oil, Whale Oil and Castor Oil

March 19 2m

McKinneys Shoe Store below Court House.

If you want a good Clothes Wringer, go to see I. W. Hartman's.

Admission free at McKinney's.

If you want House-keeping Goods, go to I. W. Hartman's.

Hats! Hats!! Hats!!!
CAPS. CAPS. CAPS.
Latest styles. Lowest Prices at the Popular Clothing Store of D. Lowenberg.

Stone Ware at I. W. Hartman's.

Boot headquarters at McKinney's.

4,000 pounds of nice dried apples wanted at Silas Youngs store Light Street for which I will pay the highest market prices.

December, 16, 4-m.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$1.35
Rye "	.56
Corn, "	.56
Oats, " "	.4
Flour per barrel	8.50
Cloverseed	5.00
Butter	.25
Eggs	.12
Tallow	.07
Potatoes	.48
Dried Apples	.06
Hams	.12½
Sides & Shoulders	.09
Chickens	.07
Turkeys	.09
Lard per pound	.08
Hay per ton	16.00
Beeswax	.25

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$3.00	per Ton
No. 5 " "	$3.25	"
No. 6 " "	$1.75	"
Blacksmith's Lump on Wharf	$3.00	"
" Bituminous "	$4.50	"

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Wholesale prices at the close of trade on Tuesday.

Buckwheat flour per cwt		$1.60 to $2.00
Wheat flour " "		6.12½ " 6.75
Wheat per bushel		1.40 " 1.45
Corn " "		52 " 58
Oats " "		44½ " 47½
Rye " "		91 " 93
Barley " "		70 " 90
Dressed hogs, per pound		5½ " 6¼
Butter " "	according to quality	22 " 25
Eggs per dozen		15 "
Poultry, live chickens		" 9
Chickens dressed		11 " 12
Turkeys		9 " 10
Turkey dressed		10 " 11

Neuralgia Cured

By Dr. Burr's Neuralgia and Sick Headache Pills. A universal cure for Neuralgia, Sick Headache, Nervous Headache, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Palpitation of the Heart, and Headache arising from over stimulating either from opium or Alcoholic Stimulants.

These Pills are a special Preparation only for the cure of special diseases named and for these diseases they are worthy of a trial by all intelligent sufferers. They are prepared expressly to cure Neuralgia, Sick Headache, Nervous Headache, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, and loss of Nervous Energy. They are pleasant to take, they dissolve in the mouth, harmless, and effectually cure all diseases arising from a deranged Nervous System. They contain no opium or other narcotic.

Prepared by A. E. Burr, M. D., Scranton, Pa.
French Richards & Co., Philada., agents.
Sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents.

Long Branch, Dec. 20, 1880.

Dr. A. E. Burr,
Dear Sir:—Your Neuralgia Pills cured me, and I was the greatest of sufferers. I have since bought them for my sister and others and they cure every case.

Capt Cromwell,
Long Branch Pier.

Pittston, Pa., Feb 6th, 1880,

Dr. A. E. Burr,
Dear Sir:—My wife had the Neuralgia for ten days and her physician gave her no relief. I called on Dr. Knapp and got a bottle of your Neuralgia Pills and they relieved her in a few hours.

Thomas Ford,
Agt Dupont Powder Co.

C. A. Kleim, Bloomsburg, says: I have sold these Pills before and they give good satisfaction and always cure.

For Sale by C. A. Kleim, Bloomsburg druggist.

feb 20, '80-3m

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF SALLY ANN YOHE, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Sally Ann Yohe, late of Mifflin township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to J. S. Yohe, Mifflinville, Executor. All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

J. S. YOHE,
Executor, Mifflinville.

feb 27, 6w.

FOR SALE

A VALUABLE

MILL PROPERTY,

CONTAINING

28 Acres of Land

Mill in good condition. Three run of stones. GOOD WATER POWER. Terms reasonable. For further particulars apply to

JOHN BEAGLE,
Mordansville, Col. co.

[illegible], tf.

THUNDER

Lightning, Wind and Rain you will never have such a chance again. We have the best, large size, improved Rubber Roll Clothes Wringer in the world, selling at less than half price. Good tel [illegible] guaranteed. Everybody "red hot" to get one. No competition. The best chance of your life time to Make Money. Samples, $2.50. Circulars and full particulars free. Agents wanted to be convinced. Address, PARAGON WRINGER CO., New Bedford, Mass.

w March 19, 3m.

PENSIONS

obtained for disabled soldiers, from date of discharge, if application is filed before July 1st, 1880. Pensions increased. Send postage for new laws, blanks, and instructions. Address,

W. C. EBRINGER & Co.,
Pittsburg, Pa., or Washington, D. C.
Oldest Claim Agency in the United States.

w March 19, 2m.

PENSIONS procured for soldiers disabled in U. S. Service from any cause; also, for heirs of deceased soldiers. All pensions date back to day of discharge, and to date of the death of the soldier. Pensions Increased; Bounty and new discharges procured. Address with stamp, STODDART & CO., Room No. 8 St Cloud building, Washington, D. C.

w March 19, 1m.

WANTED.

Immediately, a few Young Men and Ladies to learn telegraphy, a good situation guaranteed, address with stamp. BERLIN TELEGRAPH CO. Oberlin, Ohio.

March 19, 1m. w

Send your address on a Postal Card for a sample copy of our beautifully illustrated paper, YOUTH'S HOME LIBRARY, Boston, Mass.

w March 19, 1m

THE HARPETTE! is a new instrument which meets a want long felt by the public. The delicious music of the Harp is now produced by any one, man, woman or child, even though entirely ignorant of music. The strings are numbered from one to ten, and the music is so arranged that the instrument is made on [illegible] in the same instead of being printed in notes. Everybody appreciates the music of the harp; it is the king of stringed instruments, and this is a perfect harp in miniature—the same delicious tones—and should be in every family in the land. Any one who can read this advertisement can play it at once as well as the most accomplished musician. Elegantly finished, and an ornament to any room. We also send with it a large lot of music numbered as explained above. The list includes "Home, Sweet Home," "Last Rose of Summer," "Sweet Bye and Bye," "Old Folks at Home," "Hold the Fort," and all the favorite melodies of the day. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Every one who purchases endorses them and recommends them to their neighbors. Think of it—no more tedious months of study to master music. Here is a superb musical instrument, all ready for use and requiring no practice to play perfectly. Send at once, and in the HARPETTE you will have a thing of beauty and a joy forever. Sent prepaid in a registered package (which ensures absolute safe delivery) on receipt of price $2.00. Remit by post office order or registered letter. Address KENDALL & CO., 222 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

"An old established concern whose reliability is unquestioned." N. Y. World.

w March 19, 1m.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF VASHTI PANCOAST DECEASED.

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Vashti Pancoast late of the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Penna. deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to M. C. Sloan. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned Executor without delay.

M. C. SLOAN,
Executor.

feb 20, '80-6w.

BENSONS CAPCINE CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER

BACKACHE IS AT ONCE CURED BY
BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTERS.
IT IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY THAT NEVER FAILS.
Over 2000 Druggists have signed a paper stating that they
are in Every way Superior to the Ordinary, Slow-acting Porous Plaster.

March 26, 4w d

The Old Established Drug Store.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT

Corner Main and Market Streets

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

The undersigned having been in the WHOLESALE DRUG business for the past eleven years would call the attention of the public generally, and COUNTRY DEALERS in particular, to their large and varied stock.

It consists of

Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Patent Medicines, Spices, &c.

The Retail Department

BROWER'S BLOCK.

Cannot be surpassed anywhere.

IN IT MAY BE FOUND A LARGE STOCK OF

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

SPONGES,
CHAMOIS, COLOGNES,
PERFUMERY, CIGARS,
FANCY ARTICLES, TOILET SOAPS,
TOOTH BRUSHES,
HAIR BRUSHES, LAMPS, GLOBES

and in fact every thing that should be kept in a complete and well regulated Drug Store.

They are the sole Manufactures of the Celebrated

OIL OF GLADNESS.

Also the Manufacturers and Sole Proprietors DR. W. M. BICKLEY'S Celebrated and

INVALUABLE PREPARATIONS.

Compound Aromatic Wine of Gentian and Iron, Improved Cream Camphor, Worm Killing Agent, Improved Rose Pectoral.

The Beset Remedies Made.

Highly Recommended by Physicians.

MOYER BROTHERS,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

Oct. 17 '79-1y.

Out of town people who cannot conveniently travel, may have samples sent them of Dry Goods and all other goods that we sell, if they will write us. No charge, and no need to order if not suited. We make it a business to attend to such letters quickly; and when orders come we send the exact article wanted, and at exactly same price as other customers pay when here buying in person. When goods are not as ordered, we take them back. Having trained and responsible clerks, who are able to use discretion in filling orders, we are enabled to give great satisfaction to the many customers *who leave the choice to us.* With a reputation of twenty years at retailing, we cannot afford to lose our good name by lack of proper service to absent customers. Write plainly, and describe fully what is wanted, and about the price desired.

Address,

John Wanamaker,
Largest Dry Goods House,
Philadelphia.

October 3, '79 tf.

BROWNING'S C & C CORDIAL

FOR
Coughs,
Colds,
Bronchitis,
Hoarseness,
Tickling or Dryness of the Throat,
Sore Throat,
Cold in the Head,
Croup,
Influenza,
Whooping-Cough,
Cold in the Bowels,
Asthmatic Coughs,
and relief of Consumptives.

DR. BROWNING is a regular graduate of medicine, a skillful pharmacist, and a thorough chemist. His "C. & C." (Cough and Cold) Cordial is not the result of mere chance, but of long scientific research in chemistry and medicine, as is plainly seen by the rapidity of its action and its unparalleled efficacy. The expense in its manufacture is at least four times as great as that of any other medicine upon the market, and yet it is sold at the exceedingly low price of 50c. Sample bottles (for a short time only) 25 cts.

W. CHAMPION BROWNING, M. D., Proprietor, 1117 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
FOR SALE BY THE PROPRIETOR AND ALL DRUGGISTS.

Rowell & Co's. Advc'ts.

BEAUTIFUL SEA SHELLS

For $1 in registered letter, we will send two Abalone shells. They are large, and contain all the colors of the rainbow. Pieces an inch square sold at the Centennial for 50 cents. W. & A. BALL, Los Angeles, Cal.

r March 12, 4w.

Pennock's Patent Road Machine

Keeps the highway five times better for half the present cost. Is rapidly coming into favor in city and country. Circulars free.
SAM'L PENN'CK & SONS, Kennett Square, Pa.

r March 12, 4w.

PIANOS Stool, Cover and Book only $[illegible] to $[illegible]. ORGANS 13 Stops, 3 set Reeds, 2 Knee Swells, Stool, Book, only $[illegible]. Illustrated Catalogue Free. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

r March 12 4w

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

r March 12 4w.

ADVERTISERS by addressing GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., New York, can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of ADVERTISING in American Newspapers. 100-page Pamphlet, 10c.

March 12, 4w r

NOTICE TO CANDIDATES FOR THE OFFICE OF MINE INSPECTOR.

An examination of candidates for the office of Mine Inspector will be held in Pottsville on the 6th day of April, 1880, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m.

Inspectors are to be appointed for the First or Pottsville District and for the second or Mahanoy District.

HEBER S. THOMPSON,
President of the Board of Examiners.

March 19, tf.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF IRA PEALER DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to distribute the fund in the hands of Hiram Pealer adm. of David Pealer as adm. de bonis non of Ira Pealer, and of money in his own hands as adm. de bonis non of said Ira Pealer, deceased, to and among the parties entitled thereto; will attend at his office in Bloomsburg on Saturday, March 27th, 1880 at 9 o'clock in the forenoon; when and where all persons having claims upon the said fund are required to present them or be forever debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.

JOHN G. FREEZE,
Auditor.

feb 27, 4w.

FOR SALE!

A VALUABLE FARM situate in Madison township, Columbia co. near New Columbia, containing

127 Acres of Land.

There is a
TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,
A Spring and Good Well of Water, a LARGE NEW BANK BARN,
A YOUNG APPLE ORCHARD,
and other Fruit Trees on the premises.

For terms and particulars apply to

AARON SMITH,
Buck Horn, Pa.

Jan. 16, '80-3m

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce Street), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

feb. 14, '77-tf r

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

went on. I have read many accounts of this artillery duel, but the most graphic description by the most able writers falls far short of the reality. No tongue or pen can find language strong enough to convey any idea of its awfulness. Streams of screaming projectiles poured through the hot air, falling and bursting everywhere. Men and horses were torn limb from limb; caissons exploded one after another in rapid succession, blowing the gunners to pieces. No spot within our lines was free from this frightful iron rain. The infantry hugged close the earth and sought every slight shelter that our light earthworks afforded. It was literally a storm shot and shell that the oldest soldiers there—those who had taken part in almost every battle of the war—had not yet witnessed That awful, rushing sound of the flying missiles, which causes the firmest hearts to quail is everywhere.

At this tumultuous moment we witness a deed of heroism such as we are apt to attribute only to the knights of the olden time. Hancock, mounted and accompanied by his staff, Major Mitchell, Captain Harry Bingham, Captain Isaac Parker and Captain E. P. Bronson, with the corps flag flying in the hands of a brave Irishman, Private James Wells, of the Sixth New York Cavalry, started at the right of his line, where it joins the Taneytown road, and slowly rode along the terrible crest to the extreme left of his position, while shot and shell roared and crashed around him, and every moment tore great gaps in the ranks at his side.

"Storm'd at with shot and shell,
Boldly they rode, and well."

It was a gallant deed and withal not a reckless exposure of life, for the presence and calm demeanor of the commander as he passed through the lines of his men set them an example which an hour later bore good fruit and nerved their stout hearts to win the greatest and most decisive battle ever fought on this continent. For an hour after the firing began our batteries replied vigorously and then ceased altogether, but the rebel shells came as numerous as ever. Then, for over a half hour, not a soul was seen stirring on our line—we might have been an army of dead men for all the evidence of life visible. Suddenly the enemy stopped their fire, which had been going on for nearly two hours without intermission, and then the long lines of their infantry—eighteen thousand strong—emerged from the woods and began their advance.

At this moment silence reigned along our whole line. With arms at a right shoulder shift," the divisions of Longstreet's corps moved forward with a precision that was wonderful beautiful. It is now our turn and the lines that a few moments before seemed so still now teemed with animation. Eighty of our guns open their brazen mouths; solid shot and shells are sent on their errand of destruction in quick succession. We see them fall in countless numbers among the advancing troops. The accuracy of our fire could not be excelled; the missiles strike in the ranks, tearing and rending them in every direction. The ground over which they have passed is strewn with dead and wounded. But on they come the gaps in the ranks are closed as soon as made. They have three-quarters of a mile to march, exposed to our fire, and half the distance is nearly passed. Our gunners now load with canister and the effect is appalling; but still they march on. Their gallantry is passed all praise—It is sublime. Now they are within a hundred yards. Our infantry rise up and pour round after round into these heroic troops.

THE GALLANT MEN OF THE SOUTH.

At Waterloo the Old Guard recoiled before a less severe fire. But there was no recoil in these men of the South—they marched right on as though they courted death. They concentrate in great numbers and strike on the most advanced part of our line. The crash of musketry and the cheers of the men blend together. The Philadelphia brigade occupy this point. They are fighting on their own ground and for their own State, and in the bloody hand to-hand engagement which ensues the Confederates though fighting with desperate valor, find it impossible to dislodge them—they are rooted to the ground. Seeing how utterly hope-hopeless farther effort would be and knowing the impossibility of raching their own lines should they attempt to retreat, large numbers of the rebels lay down their arms and the battle is won. To the left of the Philadelphia brigade we did not get to such close quarters. Seeing the utter annihilation of Pickett's troops, the division of Wilcox and others on their right went to pieces almost before they got within musket range. A few here and there run away and tried to regain their lines, but many laid down their arms and came in as prisoners. At the most critical moment Hancock fell, among his men, on the line Stannard's Vermont brigade, desperately wounded, but he continued to direct the fight until victory was secured, and then he sent Major Mitchell to announce the glad tidings to the commander of the army. Said he: "Tell General Meade that the troops under my command have repulsed the assault of the enemy, who are now flying in all directions in my front." "Say to General Hancock," said Meade, in reply "I regret exceedingly that he is wounded, and that I thank him for the country and myself for the service he has rendered to-day." Truly, the country may thank General Hancock, as congress afterward did, for his service on that field.

Five thousand prisoners were sent to the rear, and we gathered up thirty-three regimental standards in front of the second corps. The remaining hours of daylight during this day were spent in caring for the wounded, looking over the field and talking over the incidents of the fight. Many noble officers and men were lost on both sides, and in the camp hospital they died in hundreds during the afternoon and night. The rebel General Arminsted died in this way. As he was being carried to the rear he was met by Captain Harry Bingham, of Hancock's staff who, getting off his horse, asked him if he could do any thing for him. Armistead requested him to take his watch and spurs to General Hancock that they might be sent to his relatives. His wishes were complied with, General Hancock sending them to his friends the first opportunity. Armistead was a brave soldier, with a most chivalric presence, and came forward in front of his brigade, waving his sword. He was shot through the body and fell in our lines. Some of the wounded showed considerable animosity toward our men. One of them, who lay mortally wounded in front of the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania, sullenly refused to be taken to the hospital, saying that he wanted to die right there on the field were he fell. The scene on the field after Longstreet's charge was indescriable. In front of the Philadelphia brigade the dead lay in great heaps. Dismounted guns, ruins of exploded caissons, dead and mutilated horses were piled up together in every direction.

SCENES ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.

The Colonel of one of Pickett's regiments lay dead, his arms clasping the body of his brother, who was major of his regiment. They were singularly handsome men, and greatly resembled each other. Out on the field where Longstreet's corps had passed thousands of wounded were lying. We had no means of reaching these poor fellows, and many of them lay there between the lines until the morning of the 5th. On the 4th we lay quietly all day, awaiting the next event. The enemy could be seen moving around on Seminary Ridge. Welcome supplies came up and were issued. All hands felt cheerful, but a degree of uncertainty as to whether the battle was over or wether the rebs were getting ready for some new movement prevented us from celebrating the national anniversary in a proper manner. Once and a while the sharp-shooters would try their skill on some of our people to let us know they were still there. The stench from the dead became intolerable, and we tried to escape it by digging up the ground and burying our faces in the fresh earth. On the morning of the fifth we found that the enemy had gone, and then what a scene! I think the fact was first discovered by the troops on Culp's hill, and oh, what a cheer went up! a cheer that swelled into a roar and was taken up by the boys on Cemetry hill, rolled along the crest to Round top and back again. Cheers from the Philadelphia brigade that stood a living wall, against which the hosts beat in vain. Cheers for Meade, the soldier "without fear or reproach," who here began, with a great victory, his illustrious career as commander of the Army of the Potomac. Cheers for Hancock, who had stemmed the tide of defeat on the first day and selected the ground on which the glorious victory was achieved, who on the second day had again stopped the tide of rebel victory and restored our shattered lines, and on the third day he met and repulsed the final assault, on which Lee's all was staked, and won the battle that was really the death blow to the rebellion.

And then we gathered up with tender care and consigned to earth our noble dead.

When will their glory fade?

Indeed, they have not died in vain. The good they have accomplished will live for ever. History will record in glowing words their heroic deeds and glowing death.

Long after the granite on their monuments shall have crumbled into dust; even when the name of the battle shall have been forgotten, the Union and blessings of civil liberty, which they died to perpetute shall reign throughout the land.

Maine News.

Hop Bitters, which are advertised in our columns, are a sure cure for ague, biliousness and kidney complaints. Those who use them say they cannot be too highly recommended. Those afflicted should give them a fair trial, and will become thereby enthusiastic in the praise of their curative qualities.—*Portland Ad.*

The Value of Bees to Agriculture.

A German society publishes the following highly interesting statistical data referring to the indirect utility of bees: "It has ever been one of the objects of all agricultural societies to prove the great importance of bees to agricultural generally. It appears that the society named possesses 17,000 hives, from each of which 10,000 bees fly out daily, which represents a total of 17-000,000 of bees. If we suppose that each bee undertakes but four journeys per day, and that this takes place only on 100 days out of the 365. Then we obtain a yearly total of 6,800,000,000 of bee journeys. It is not too much to suppose that fifty flowers are visited on each journey, and we are certainly justified in supposing that five out of these fifty are fertilized; then we get a grand total of 340,000,000 of fertilized flowers per year. Let the value of fertilizing 5,000 blossoms be put on pfenning (or 500,000 for 25 cents); then the work done by bees of the society represents a value of 68,000,000 pfennings, or $170,000. It results from these calculations that each hive benefits agriculture to the amount of $10 annually, a value hitherto totally overlooked. "The fertilization of plants by the bees presents a very interesting field for study. But for the oft-repeated visits of bees myriads of beautiful flowers would in a short time cease to bloom—aye, and cease to live also! Many plants absolutely require the visits of bees or other insects to remove their pollen-masses, and thus to fertilize them. Hence Darwin wisely remarks, when speaking of clover and heart'sease; No bees, no seeds; no seed no increase of the flower. The more visits from the bees, the more seeds from the flowers, the more flowers from the seeds." Darwin mentions the following experiment: "Twenty head of white clover visited by bees produced 2,990 seeds, while twenty heads so protected that bees could not visit them produced not one seed." Thus is wisdom displayed by nature on every hand. Nothing is created in vain! each has its proper sphere, and each its appropriate work to perform.

◆

The preparatory department of the Pennsylvania State College offers free instruction to all. It is thoroughly organized, and embraces a wide range of studies such as will prepare its students either for successful work in the Collegiate Department or for the duties of intelligent citizens and competent business men in all vocations of life. For full information, address the President State College, Centre Co., Pa.

◆

Jones; who has been to see the soldires, says the curiousest thing about them is the odd oaths the officers use. And they swear right along, he says. When they want the men to march, they yell out, "By the right flank! march;" "By company! right wheel!" or some other equally funny imprecation. But, says Jones, it brings the men every time—makes them jump as though a hornet had lit on 'em.

◆

The invalid finds in "Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher" nature's great restorer. It is wonderful.

◆

The sentiment that pastoral kissing has gone about far enough animated the bosom of a Boston bridegroom, and he threatened to whip the officiating minister for kissing the bride.

◆

It is cruel for parents to let their children suffer with coughs and colds, which in so many cases lead to consumption and premature death. Give Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup a trial. Price twenty five cents a bottle.

◆

"Truth crushed to the earth will rise again," and the same thing is true of a barrel hoop, if you happen to step on it just right.—*Waterloo Observer.*

Speer's Port Grape Wine for Parties.

Physicians employ Speer's Port Grape Wine in their practice in all cases where a pure wine is called for, and do all in their power to foster and encourage its production. It is coming into great favor among the most wealthy in New York city as an evening wine. For sale by C. A. Kleim.

◆

The quality of mercy is not strained, and for that reason the milk of human kindness should not be skimmed.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

SWORN EVIDENCE.

The following Cure is probably the most remarkable ever effected by any medical preparation for the treatment of Catarrh:

Gentlemen,—I hereby certify that I have had Catarrh for ten years, and for the last six years have been a terrible sufferer. I was rendered partially deaf, had buzzing in the head, pains across the temple, dizzy spells, weak and painful eyes, swollen and ulcerated tonsils, hard and constant cough, severe pain across the chest, and every indication of consumption. My head ached all the time. The matter accumulated so rapidly in my head and throat that I could not keep them free. Frequently at night I would spring out of bed, it seemed to me, at the point of suffocation. I would then have recourse to every means in my power to dislodge the mucus from my throat and head before being able to sleep again. For a period of six years my tonsils were ulcerated and so much inflamed that I could with difficulty swallow. I finally consulted an eminent surgeon in regard to an operation on them, but at his request postponed it. The constant inflammation and ulceration in my throat caused by the poisonous matter dropping down from my head had so irritated and inflamed my lungs that I coughed incessantly,—a deep, hard cough. Meanwhile my system began to show the effects of this disease, so that I lost flesh, grew pale, and showed every symptom of an early death by consumption. When matters had reached this stage, or about six months ago, I began the use of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH. After using the first bottle I began to improve rapidly. The first dose seemed to clear my head as I had not known it to be for years. It seemed gradually to arrest the discharges. It stopped my cough in three days. By using it as a gargle I soon reduced the inflammation and swelling of my tonsils, so that they soon ceased to trouble me. The soreness across my chest disappeared, the buzzing noises in my head ceased, my senses of seeing and of hearing were completely restored, and every symptom of disease that had reduced me to the verge of the grave disappeared by the use of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH.

I have been thus explicit because, as a druggist, I have seen a great deal of suffering from Catarrh, and hope to convince many that this is a great remedy.

I am familiar with the treatment of Catarrh as practised by the best physicians, and have consulted the most eminent about my case. I have used every kind of remedy and apparatus that have appeared during a period of six years past, and have, while following their use, taken great care of my general health, but obtained no relief or encouragement from any of them. * * *

BOSTON, Feb. 23, 1875. GEO. F. DINSMORE.

SUFFOLK, ss. FEB. 23, 1875.

Then personally appeared the said George F. Dinsmore, and made oath that the foregoing statement by him subscribed is true. Before me,

SETH J. THOMAS, Justice of the Peace.

Each package contains Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube, with full directions for use in all cases. Price, $1.00. For sale by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.

COLLINS'
VOLTAIC PLASTER

Affords the most grateful relief in all Affections of the Chest and Lungs.

CHRONIC PLEURISY CURED.

MESSRS. WEEKS & POTTER: Gentlemen,—Having for many months past suffered with a very lame side, called by my physician Chronic Pleurisy, caused by a former injury and strain, and for which I used many prescriptions and liniments, as well as the so-called rheumatic cures, without the least benefit, my physician recommended one of your COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS, which, to my great surprise, relieved the pain and soreness almost immediately, and I have been able to attend to my household affairs ever since with perfect ease and comfort, whereas, before the application of your invaluable Plaster, I was scarcely able to do anything. I consider them inestimable, and shall with pleasure recommend them to the afflicted. Yours respectfully, MRS. FRANCES HARRIMAN.

ORLAND, Me., April 21, 1876.

There is no medical or protective appliance that will prove so grateful and effective in Tickling Coughs, Irritation and Soreness of the Chest and Lungs. We believe them capable of preventing serious diseases of these organs.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

Do not confound these Plasters with the ordinary Plasters of the day, that by comparison are absolutely worthless.

Be careful to obtain COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER, a combination of Electric or Voltaic Plates with a highly Medicated Plaster, as seen in the above cut. Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States and Canadas, and by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

June 13, '79—1y.

RISLY'S PURE DISTILLED
25c Extract 25c
WITCH HAZEL
OR, HAMAMELIS VIRGINICA.

Equal in quality to any made, and only half the price. 6 oz bottles 25c. Pints 50c.

Relieves Headache, Toothache, Earache, Sore Eyes, Nose Bleed, Bleeding Lungs, Painful Menses, Whites, Asthma. Reduces Swellings, Piles, etc. Cures Bruises, Scalds, Burns, Sprains, Wounds, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Chilblains, Varicose Veins, Neuralgia, &c. NATURE'S UNIVERSAL REMEDY FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

If your druggist has not got it have him order it of the proprietor.

CHARLES F. RISLEY, Wholesale Druggist, 64 Courtlandt St., New York.

Jan 23, '80.—3m

NEW FIRM!

The well known C. B. WHITE, Proprietor of the ORANGEVILLE AGRICULTURAL WORKS, has sold a half interest in the same to J. W. Conner. The company have repaired the works, and are prepared to accommodate all who want anything in the line of Agricultural Implements. They have just completed a new left hand White plow, which if possible, will beat the right hand. Also surface plows or jointers for the same. A new Thresher and Cleaner with centre shake of riddle shoe, called the

White Thresher and Cleaner,

with both lever and railway powers on a greatly improved plan. We manufacture LAND ROLLERS with cast iron heads, Corn Plows, double and single Cultivator, side hill Plows, Mill Castings. Turning of every description done with promptness. We keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Plow Shares for our own and many other plows that are used in the country. We will not be undersold in work or material of the same quality. All our work is warranted to give satisfaction, or the money refunded. WE DEFY COMPETITION. Farmers and the public in general are requested to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

WHITE & CONNER,
Jan. 16, '80-1y ORANGEVILLE, PA.

COOLEY CREAMER.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1879.

BUTTER made by this process awarded SWEEPSTAKES at International Dairy Fair, 1878, and GOLD MEDAL and FIRST PREMIUM at same Fair, 1879. FIRST PREMIUM at Royal Agricultural Exhibition, London, 1879.

It requires no milk-room.
It raises all of cream between milkings.
It affords better ventilation.
It requires less labor.
It is more thoroughly made.
It is cheaper, and gives better satisfaction than any other way of setting milk.
THE BUTTER MADE BY THIS SYSTEM IS UNEXCELLED IN ITS KEEPING QUALITIES.
Send for "Dairyman" giving full particulars and Testimonials.
VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls Vt.

feb 13, '79

BEST IN THE WORLD!

ABSOLUTELY AND CHEMICALLY PURE
ARM AND HAMMER BRAND.
CHURCH & CO'S BI-CARB. SODA
AND
SALERATUS
Which is the same thing.

Impure Saleratus or Bi-Carb Soda (which is the same thing) is of a slightly dirty white color. It may appear white, examined by itself, but a COMPARISON WITH CHURCH & CO'S "ARM AND HAMMER" BRAND will show the difference.

See that your Saleratus and Baking Soda is white and PURE, as should be ALL SIMILAR SUBSTANCES used for food.

A simple but severe test of the comparative value of different brands of soda or saleratus is to dissolve a dessert spoonful of each kind with about a pint of water (hot preferred) in clear glasses, stirring until all is thoroughly dissolved. The deleterious insoluble matter in the inferior Soda will be shown after settling some twenty minutes or sooner, by the milky appearance of the solution and the quantity of floating flocky matter according to quality.

Be sure and ask for Church & Co.'s Soda and Saleratus and see that their name is on the package and you will get the purest and whitest made. The use of this with sour milk, in preference to Baking Powder, saves twenty times its cost.

See one pound package for valuable information and read carefully.

SHOW THIS TO YOUR GROCER.

January 16, 3m.

M. C. SLOAN & BRO.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Manufacturers of
Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, Sleighs,
PLATFORM WAGONS, &c.
First-class work always on hand.
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.
Prices reduced to suit the times.

JOB PRINTING
Neatly and cheaply executed at the COLUMBIAN Office.

DR. CLARK
JOHNSON'S
Indian Blood Syrup.
LABORATORY,
77 W. 3d St., New York City
LATE OF JERSEY CITY.

CURES DYSPEPSIA
CURES LIVER DISEASES
CURES FEVER AND AGUE.
CURES SCROFULA AND SKIN DISEASES.
CURES BILIOUSNESS.
CURES HEART DISEASE.
CURES RHEUMATISM AND DROPSY.
CURES NERVOUS DEBILITY.

[TRADE MARK.]

CURES Dyspepsia, Liver Diseases, Fever & Ague, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Biliousness, Nervous Debility, etc.

The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man!
70,000 AGENTS HAVE SOLD SINCE 1870
9,000,000 Bottles.
This Syrup Possesses Varied Properties.

It stimulates the Ptyaline in the Saliva, which converts the starch and sugar of the food into glucose. A deficiency in Ptyaline causes Wind and Souring of the food in the stomach. If the medicine is taken immediately after eating the fermentation of food is prevented.

It acts upon the Liver.
It acts upon the Kidneys.
It Regulates the Bowels.
It Purifies the Blood.
It Quiets the Nervous System.
It Promotes Digestion.
It Nourishes, Strengthens and Invigorates.
It carries off the Old Blood and makes new.
It opens the pores of the skin and induces Healthy Perspiration.

It neutralizes the hereditary taint, or poison in the blood, which generates Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all manner of skin diseases and internal humors. There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, and it can be taken by the most delicate babe, or by the aged and feeble, care only being required in attention to directions.

PRICE OF LARGE BOTTLES, $1.00
PRICE OF SMALL BOTTLES, .50

Read the VOLUNTARY TESTIMONIALS of Persons who have been CURED by the use of the BLOOD PURIFIER.

Best Medicine Ever Used.
Eaton, Wyoming county, Pa.
Dear Sir:—[illegible]
Mariam Labarr.

An Astonishing Cure.
Monroe, Wyoming county, Pa.
Dear Sir:—[illegible]
J. Labarr.

Sick Headache Cured.
Bowman's Creek, Wyoming county, Pa.
Dear Sir:—[illegible]
J. W. Burnett.

The Remedy did more than she Expected.
Newberry, Lycoming county, Pa.
Dear Sir:—[illegible]
Mrs. Mary Charman.

Headache and Dizziness.
Williamsport, Lycoming county, Pa.
Dear Sir:—[illegible]
Henry Russel.

Would not be Without it.
Williamsport, Lycoming county, Pa.
Dear Sir:—[illegible]
John Burkhart.

Diseases of the Stomach.
Eaton, Wyoming county, Pa.
Dear Sir:—[illegible]
Elizabeth Halsall.

All that is recommended to be.
Opera House, Columbia, Pa.
Dear Sir:—[illegible]
Wm. Rockow,
Wholesale Merchant, 5th street.

Unanimous Recommendation.
The following add their testimony for the Indian Blood Syrup:
H. E. Greaff, engineer P R R.
J. G. Smith, at Baldwins Steel Works.
Mrs. Snyder, of Columbia.
A. Brewer, of Washingtonborough.
John Kenyon, of Safe Harbor.

Would not be Without it.
Benton, Columbia county, Pa.
Dear Sir:—[illegible]
Mrs. Barber.

Never Fails to Cure.
East Lemon, Wyoming Co, Pa.
Dear Sir:—[illegible]
Mrs. Theron Ball.

Sure Cure for Liver Complaint.
Rohrsburg, Columbia Co, Pa.
Dear Sir:—[illegible]
L P Smith.

Loss of Appetite.
Rohrsburg, Columbia county, Pa.
Dear Sir:—[illegible]
Mrs. E Avery.

Pains in Shoulders.
Rohrsburg, Columbia county, Pa.
Dear Sir:—[illegible]
Mrs. Mary Welsh.

Kidney Complaint.
Bear Gap, Columbia county, Pa.
Dear Sir:—[illegible]
Josiah John.

Female Complaints.
Bear Gap, Columbia county, Pa.
Dear Sir:—[illegible]
J K Berner.

Best Medicine Ever Used.
Bear Gap, Columbia county, Pa.
Dear Sir:—[illegible]
Lambert Camp.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
Numidia, Columbia County, Pa.
Dear Sir:—[illegible]
Solomon D Snyder.

Liver Complaint.
Centralia, Columbia Co., Pa.
Dear Sir:—[illegible]
Daniel Goodman.

Dyspepsia and Neuralgia.
Hyde Park, Luzerne Co., Pa.
Dear Sir:—[illegible]
Mrs. John Thornton.

Billious Stomach Cured.
Hyde Park, Luzerne Co., Pa.
Dear Sir:—[illegible]
John N Williams.

Dyspepsia Cured.
Hyde Park, Luzerne Co., Pa.
Dear Sir:—[illegible]
Mrs. S B Adkins.

Liver Complaint.
Hyde Park, Luzerne Co., Pa.
Dear Sir:—[illegible]
Mrs. G P Burlingame.

Dec 12, 1879-1y W & co

BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL
SIXTH NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.
Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania.
Rev. D. J. WALLER, Jr., A. M., Principal.

THIS SCHOOL, as at present constituted, offers the very best facilities for Professional and Classical learning. Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, lighted by gas, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure, soft spring water.

Location healthful, and easy of access. Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work. Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough. Expenses moderate. Fifty cents a week deduction to all expecting to teach. Students admitted at any time. Rooms reserved when desired.

Courses of study prescribed by the State:

I. Model School. II. Preparatory. III. Elementary. IV. Classical.

Adjunct Courses: I. Academic. II. Commercial. III. Course in Music. IV. Course in Art. V. Course in Physical Culture.

The Elementary, Scientific and Classical Courses are PROFESSIONAL, and students graduating therein, receive State Diplomas, conferring the following corresponding Degrees: Master of the Elements; Master of the Sciences; Master of the Classics. Graduates in the other Courses receive Normal Certificates of their attainments, signed by the Officers of the Board of Trustees.

The course of study prescribed by the State is liberal, and the Scientific and Classical courses are not inferior to those of our best Colleges.

The State requires a higher order of citizenship. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this School to help to secure it, by furnishing intelligent and efficient Teachers for her schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes,—those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers, and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving School. For Catalogue, address the Principal.

HON. WILLIAM ELWELL, President Board of Trustees. F. P. BILLMYER, Secretary.
Sept. 8, '76.

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But come at once and look through the largest stock of
Ready-Made Clothing
IN THE COUNTY.

IF WE CANNOT SUIT IN
READY-MADE,
WE CAN
SELL YOU THE CLOTH,
OR
TAKE YOUR MEASURE,
AND MAKE YOU A SUIT IN
CITY STYLE
BETTER AND
CHEAPER
THAN ANY OTHER STORE IN TOWN.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SOLD BY THE YARD.

NOVELTIES,
Hats, Caps, &c.,
For Men and Boys,
Pearl Shirts,
Under Clothing,
Pretty suits for little boys,
Cheap suits for Men,
Cheap Overcoats,
Trunks, Satchels, Bags, &c.
Gum Clothing, &c.

Now selling at the
RELIABLE STORE OF
DAVID LOWENBERG.

SIX CORD
ENDORSED BY OVER THIRTY SEWING MACHINE EXHIBITORS AT THE EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE,
Paris, 1878
AND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, 1876,
As being "Very STRONG, SMOOTH, and EXCELLENT THREAD."
S.F.T.
ESTABLISHED 1836.
ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY BY USING
SEMPLE'S SIX CORD SPOOL COTTON
TRY IT
MANUFACTURED AT MOUNT HOLLY, N.J.
STUART & BRO (LIMITED) AGENTS, N.Y.
MEDALS AWARDED PARIS, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BOSTON.
SOFT FINISH
April 18 '79-1y

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly Outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. oct 3, '79-1y

WARNER'S
SAFE
REMEDIES

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.
(Formerly Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure.)
A vegetable preparation and the only sure remedy in the world for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and ALL Kidney, Liver, and Urinary Diseases.
☞Testimonials of the highest order in proof of these statements.
☞For the cure of Diabetes, call for Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.
☞For the cure of Bright's and the other diseases, call for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS.
It is the best Blood Purifier, and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and is thus a benefit in all diseases.
It cures Scrofulous and other Skin Eruptions and Diseases, including Cancers, Ulcers, and other Sores.
Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Stomach, Constipation, Dizziness, General Debility, etc., are cured by the Safe Bitters. It is unequaled as an appetizer and regular tonic.
Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.

WARNER'S SAFE NERVINE
Quickly gives Rest and Sleep to the suffering, cures Headache and Neuralgia, prevents Epileptic Fits, and relieves Nervous Prostration brought on by excessive drink, overwork, mental shocks, and other causes.
Powerful as it is to stop pain and soothe disturbed Nerves, it never injures the system, whether taken in small or large doses.
Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.

WARNER'S SAFE PILLS
Are an immediate and active stimulus for a Torpid Liver, and cure Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Diarrhea, Malaria, Fever and Ague, and should be used whenever the bowels do not operate freely and regularly. No other Pills require such small doses for thorough work. Price 25 cts. a box.
Warner's Safe Remedies are sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

SAFE KIDNEY & LIVER CURE
SAFE DIABETES CURE
SAFE BITTERS
SAFE NERVINE
SAFE PILLS
READ! SAVE THYSELF

H. H. Warner & Co., Proprietors, ROCHESTER, N. Y.
☞Send for Pamphlet and Testimonials.
Oct. 31, 1879-1y F & Bros.

TRY KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

This remarkable medicine will cure Spavins, Splint, Curb, Callous, &c., or any enlargement, and will remove the bunch without blistering or causing a sore. No remedy ever discovered equals it for certainty of action in stopping the lameness and removing the bunch. Price $1.00. Send for illustrated circular giving positive proof, and your nearest agent's address. Kendall's Spavin Cure is sold by Druggists, or sent by Dr. B. J. Kendall & Co., Enosburg Falls, Vermont.

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jan 9,'80-1y

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[illegible] Send 25 cents for our new Illustrated Catalogue of School Merchandise. [illegible]
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142 & 144 GRAND STREET, NEW YORK.
Sept 12, 1y

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If you are suffering from poor health, or languishing on a bed of sickness, take cheer, for Hop Bitters will Cure You.
If you are simply ailing, or if you feel weak and dispirited, without clearly knowing why, Hop Bitters will Revive You.
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If you are a man of business or labor, weakened by the strain of your everyday duties, or a man of letters toiling over your midnight work, Hop Bitters will Strengthen You.
If you are suffering from over-eating or drinking, any indiscretion or dissipation, or are young and growing too fast, as is often the case, Hop Bitters will Relieve You.
If you are in the workshop, on the farm, at the desk, anywhere, and feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating, Hop Bitters is What You Need.
If you are old, and your pulse is feeble, your nerves unsteady, and your faculties waning, Hop Bitters will give you New Life and Vigor.
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The Hop Pad for Stomach, Liver and Kidneys is superior to all others. It is perfect. Ask Druggists.
D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.
[illegible]
May 2, '79-tf.

NEW CURE, Consumption & Asthma. Never yet failed. Address with stamp "HOME," Frostburg, Md.
feb.6, '80-1y w&co

Weaver & Co's Ads.

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PILE
REMEDY.
Cannot be excelled for the cure of Blind, Bleeding, Ulcerated, Protruding and Itching Piles.
We guarantee it in every case, matters not of how long standing or how deeply rooted. It gives instant relief, and cures the [illegible]
JACOB WALTZ, General agent for U. S. and Canadas
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sept. 19, '79-1y. J w & co.

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THIS NEW ELASTIC TRUSS
Has a Pad differing from all others, is cup-shape, with Self-Adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the BALL in the cup PRESSES BACK the INTESTINES JUST AS A PERSON WOULD WITH THE FINGER. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free.
Eggleston Truss Co., Chicago, Ill.,
sept. 19, '79-1y. J w & co.

CONSUMPTION
can be cured by the continued use of Osmun's Cod Liver Oil and Lacto Phosphate of Lime, a cure for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Scrofulous diseases. Ask your druggist for Osmun's and take no other. If he has not got it, I will send 1 bottle anywhere on receipt of $1. Send for Circular. CHAS. A. OSMUN, 13 Seventh Avenue, New York.
Nov 21, '79-6m J w & co.

PIANOS Cover, Stool and Book, only $140 to $255. Organs, 13 Stops, 3 sets Reeds, 2 Knee Swells, Stool and Book, only $85.50. 13 Stop Organ, Stool, Book, only $53.75. Circular sent free. Address, BUNNELL & MILLER, Lewistown, Pa.
jan 9 3m w&c

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Cured Painlessly.
The medicine sold for a small margin above the cost of compounding. All cases treated by special prescription. For full particulars address the discoverer,
DR. S. B. COLLINS, or
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feb 13, 4m w&c

$1000 REWARD For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DeBing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. Gives immediate relief, cures cases of long standing in 1 week, and ordinary cases in 2 days.
CAUTION None genuine unless yellow wrapper has printed on it in black a Pile of Stones and Dr. J. P. Miller's signature, Phila. $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists. Sent by mail by J. P. MILLER, M.D., Prop'r, S. W. cor. Tenth and Arch Sts., Phila., Pa.
Nov. 21 '79-1y ald

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TRY IT.
SANFORD'S
To Have Good Health, the Liver must be kept in order; its unhealthy action causes Bilious Attacks, Jaundice, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Headache, Bowel Complaints, Seasickness, and other Disorders.
LIVER
The Liver is the seat of malarial diseases. The Liver Invigorator protects the system from Miasmatic Influences. It Purifies the Blood, Regulates the Bowels, Assists Digestion, and Strengthens the System.
INVIGORATOR
The Liver Invigorator has been used in my practice and by the public, for more than 35 years, with unprecedented results.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
S. T. W. SANFORD, M.D., 162 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.
ANY DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU ITS REPUTATION.
April 18, '79-1y.

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after Sunday, June 29, 1879, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

Erie Mail leaves Philadelphia [illegible]
" " Harrisburg [illegible]
" " Williamsport [illegible]
" " Jersey Shore [illegible]
" " Lock Haven [illegible]
" " Renovo [illegible]
" arrive at Erie [illegible]
Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia [illegible]
" " Harrisburg [illegible]
" arr. at Williamsport [illegible]
" " Lock Haven [illegible]
Fast Line leaves Philadelphia [illegible]
" " Harrisburg [illegible]
" arrive at Williamsport [illegible]
" " Lock Haven [illegible]

EASTWARD.

Pacific Express leaves Lock Haven [illegible]
" " Jersey Shore [illegible]
" " Williamsport [illegible]
" arrive at Harrisburg [illegible]
" " Philadelphia [illegible]
Day Express leaves Lock Haven [illegible]
" " Williamsport [illegible]
" arrive at Harrisburg [illegible]
" " Philadelphia [illegible]
Erie Mail leaves Renovo [illegible]
" " Lock Haven [illegible]
" " Williamsport [illegible]
" arrives at Harrisburg [illegible]
" " Philadelphia [illegible]
Fast Line leaves Williamsport [illegible]
" arrives at Harrisburg [illegible]
" " Philadelphia [illegible]

Erie Mail west and Day Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R.; at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express West, and Day Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Supt.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after November 26th, 1878, trains will leave Sunbury as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Erie Mail 5.20 a. m., arrive Elmira [illegible]
" Canandaigua [illegible]
" Rochester [illegible]
" Niagara [illegible]
Renovo accommodation 11.10 a. m. arrive Williamsport 12.55 p. m.
Elmira Mail 4.15 p. m., arrive Elmira [illegible]
Buffalo Express 7.15 a. m. arrive Buffalo [illegible]

SOUTHWARD.

Buffalo Express 2.50 a. m. arrive Harrisburg [illegible]
" Baltimore [illegible]
Elmira Mail 11.15 a. m., arrive Harrisburg [illegible]
" Washington [illegible]
" Baltimore [illegible]
" Washington [illegible]
Harrisburg accommodation [illegible] p. m.
arrive Baltimore [illegible]
" Washington [illegible]
Erie Mail 12.55 a. m. arrive Harrisburg [illegible]
" Baltimore [illegible]
" Washington [illegible]
All daily except Sunday.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

May 11, 1879.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED).

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, &c., 11,45 a. m.
For Catawissa, 11,45 a. m. 7,21 and 7,35 p. m.
For Williamsport, 6,28 9,05 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, 8,45 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia, 9,45 a. m.
Leave Reading, 11,55 a. m., Pottsville, 12,30 p. m. and Tamaqua, 1,35 p. m.
Leave Catawissa, 6,20 8,50 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.
Leave Williamsport, 9,45 a. m., 2,30 p. m. and 4,00 p. m.

Passengers to and from New York and Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager.
C. G. HANCOCK, General Ticket Agent.
Jan. 14, 1876-tf.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD. BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

Time-Table No. 39. Takes effect at [illegible] MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1878.

NORTH.	STATIONS.	SOUTH.
[illegible]	Scranton	[illegible]
[illegible]	Bellevue	[illegible]
[illegible]	Taylorville	[illegible]
[illegible]	Lackawanna	[illegible]
[illegible]	Pittston	[illegible]
[illegible]	West Pittston	[illegible]
[illegible]	Wyoming	[illegible]
[illegible]	Maltby	[illegible]
[illegible]	Bennett	[illegible]
[illegible]	Kingston	[illegible]
[illegible]	Kingston	[illegible]
[illegible]	Plymouth June	[illegible]
[illegible]	Plymouth	[illegible]
[illegible]	Avondale	[illegible]
[illegible]	Nanticoke	[illegible]
[illegible]	Hunlock's Creek	[illegible]
[illegible]	Shickshinny	[illegible]
[illegible]	Hick's Ferry	[illegible]
[illegible]	Beach Haven	[illegible]
[illegible]	Berwick	[illegible]
[illegible]	Briar Creek	[illegible]
[illegible]	Willow Grove	[illegible]
[illegible]	Lime Ridge	[illegible]
[illegible]	Espy	[illegible]
[illegible]	Bloomsburg	[illegible]
[illegible]	Rupert	[illegible]
[illegible]	Catawissa Bridge	[illegible]
[illegible]	Danville	[illegible]
[illegible]	Chulasky	[illegible]
[illegible]	Cameron	[illegible]
[illegible]	Northumberland	[illegible]

W. F. HALSTEAD, Sup't.
Superintendent's Office, Scranton, June 10, 1878.

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